MYSORE PROVINCE,

NOVEMBER, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.

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PART I.

JUDICIAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

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READ—

lter No. 2, dated 29th April 1876, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

„ No. 512—5, dated 11th September 1876, from the Commissioner of the Nagar Division and enclosures.

„ No. 432—10, dated 6th October 1876, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division and enclosures.

No. 7749—JUDL. 3, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the Civil Procedure Code gives to the Civil Courts certain general powers in regard to the arrest and incarceration of debtors in execution of decrees; but it appears unnecessary to confer such powers on the Revenue Courts whose jurisdiction is limited to certain classes of suits.

2. Excepting claims to rent and for a share of the produce, &c., the other cases enumerated in para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 522—3, dated 8th June 1864, are all such as relate to proprietary and mirasi rights, boundary disputes, &c., and in such cases, the necessity for proceeding against the person of the defendants in execution of decrees does not arise.

3. The Chief Commissioner accordingly rules that the application of the provisions of Section 76 of the Rules for the guidance of Amildars in civil cases ordered in this Office No. 4343—92, dated 5th November 1867, be limited to these revenue suits in which a decree is passed either for rent in money or kind or for a specific quantity of produce.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner in Mysore and Coorg.
„ Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioner of the Nagar Division.
„ Commissioner of Ashtagram, returning original enclosures.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.

READ—

Letter from the Inspector General of Police, No. 1654—253, dated 31st October 1876, with enclosure.

No. 8126—JUDL. 98, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER.—The objections urged by the Inspector General of Police against any temporary additions to the police force on duties such as those referred to in para 16 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7414—G. 167, dated 27th October 1876, have undoubtedly some weight; but these duties cannot be discharged by either Savars or Barr, and the addition to the protection force at places where granaries are established will have to be supplied where found indispensable from the taluk establishment.

2. The Chief Commissioner considers that the employment of the Siledar detachments in pursuing dacoits, &c., at the direction of taluk and police officials, to be open to many objections; but it would obviously be the duty of the officer in command to aid the police when a dacoity has been committed in the vicinity of the station. The services of the Siledars are always of course at the requisition of the Deputy Commissioners on such occasions.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Inspector General of Police.

From the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1718—Judl. 183, dated Bangalore, 2nd November 1876.

In reply to your letter No. 4397—46, dated 28th July 1876, forwarding for report copy of letter No. 11—1153 of 13th July, from the Government of India, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the reports, in original, of the Superintendents, Central Jail, and of the Mysore and Shimoga Jails, and to observe that these reports give a fairly correct description of the system of discipline followed in our jails.

2. Since the receipt of Dr. McGann's report, Dr. Henderson has resumed charge as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bangalore. As I conclude that this Officer will be deputed to represent this Administration in the Prison Committee to be convened at Calcutta, I have not thought it necessary to call upon him for an expression of his views.

3. The first requisite for a proper system of jail discipline is, in my opinion, suitable buildings.

4. Classification of prisoners is observed, to some extent, in the Central Jail at Bangalore, where alone there is a well-constructed Jail. In the Jails at Mysore and Shimoga, which are in construction defective, it is not possible to secure equal results, but, owing to want of proper buildings, complete and systematic classification and separation of prisoners are impossible.

5. Segregation at night, according to the English system, could be secured only at so great expense as to make it practically impossible, while it may be doubted whether with regard to climate and other considerations in India, such a system would be an unmixed good. In regard to penal discipline I am and have been strongly of opinion that our system is on this point very defective. In June 1875, a proposal was forwarded by this Office, at the instance of Dr. Henderson, for the erection of a house of correction in the Central Jail, for the more effective enforcement of penal discipline, but the project was not sanctioned owing to want of funds.

6. I would strongly advocate the carrying out of this proposal, and, if funds admit, I would adopt some similar course with regard to the Jails at Mysore and Shimoga. But even if the experiment be restricted to the Central Jail, it will have an excellent effect on the majority of long-term convicts in the Province.

7. The system of diet and the sanitary statistics are contained in the reports herewith forwarded.

8. The health of the prisoners is fairly good, and decidedly better than in the past at Bangalore and Shimoga. The Jail at Mysore appears to be unhealthy, and bearing in mind the destined future of this Province, it may be a question for consideration, if the Government is prepared to lay out a large sum on jail improvement here, whether it would not be advisable to construct a suitable new jail at Mysore, or in some more healthy and central position in the Province.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Central Jail, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 22nd August 1876.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 898—26, dated the 1st August 1876, forwarding for report a copy of a letter from the Government of India, I have the honor to state that the system carried out in this jail is briefly as follows :—

Convicts sentenced to two years and over are designated long-term prisoners ; those sentenced to under two years are called short-term prisoners.

The meaning of the words recommittals, under-trial, committed to session, simple and civil, as applied to the inmates of a jail, are obvious.

All convicted prisoners on arrival undergo the conditions laid down in paras 2, 3, and 4 of the jail rules.

To render what I am about to say the more intelligible I shall quote from Dr. Henderson's annual report for 1871.

"The latest development of convict management includes three periods, in each of which there is a special purpose arrived at or to be attained, and which needs to be attended to alone.

These periods are, one of punishment, one of compulsory industry, and one in which some play

is given to the will and impulses of the individual, in view of strengthening these or making them read for use on his release.

Here we begin with as it were, and have means for attending to the second period only. The othe two which are equally necessary are scarcely recognized objectively.

It is here endeavoured to keep them in mind, and to treat the man as though he were undergoin a certain time in each; subjecting him to a short period of privation to begin with, and again at suc times as may be required; then constraining him as it were to habits of industry and regular conduct and in the end before release, encouraging him to adopt the obligations and allowing him some of th privileges of a free man." The Irish system, that of Sir Walter Crofton, is evidently alluded to here.

New admissions, long-term, are placed, the first week in cells, on non-laboring diet, cleanin fetters, picking coir or other light but uninteresting work; the second week, they are placed in separa tion in No. 2 Shed, with 16 seers of ragi to grind daily and on short-term diet; the third week, the work in the garden, and the fourth week they go to ragi grinding (25 seers each) in association, stil on short-term diet.

After this preliminary stage of punition and privation, if their conduct has been good, they ar placed on B class diet for the five subsequent months, but are now considered eligible (necessarily s for want of means to continue them in separation) for transfer to the associate prison, to work at one of th industrial occupations or trades going on there, or to earth work in the garden, according as the require ments of the prison demand, or their personal aptitude or physical conditions indicate.

Good conduct list.

Prisoners who have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner and have worked well are, as a rule, placed on the 2nd class good conduct list, with removal of one leg ring on expiration of half their sentences; and if still deserving of further pro motion are removed from the 2nd, one year afterwards, to the 1st class list, and the second ring is taken off. These classes are exempted from certain menial and fatigue duties, and the distinction is eagerly sought for, and are undoubtedly incentives to good behaviour and industry.

Promotion to Warders and Head Warders is made from those on the good conduct list. The Head Warders, if found active, intelligent and capable of keeping their accounts properly, are permitted as a further privilege to wear a small turban instead of the ordinary prison cap and besides possess a special badge.

Marks for pay are granted to long-term prisoners according to the following scale :—

Marks for pay.

4 years and upwards when within 2 years of release.
3 and under 4 years when half the sentence is completed.
2 and „ 3 „ when within 6 months of release.

Their behaviour both as regards discipline and industry must have been good for 6 months previously, and they must be able to read in the 3rd class at school; if not the latter, their admission to the mark list is postponed 1 year, 6 months, and 3 months respectively.

The mark system has been in operation in this jail for some years; Dr. Henderson thinks (and so do I) that it has been of great service and benefit. In his annual report for 1871 Dr. Henderson remarks regarding it as follows :—

"The benefits from it under my own eye are very great, greater diligence, greater attention, better work, and more returns; and remotely, one may assume some good and grateful influence upon the man for his future life, as well as the actual supply to him of his immediate wants on his release by the money he is permitted to earn."

"These little earnings must give to the man a feeling of, and some actual independence in his renewed start in life, and supply him with the necessities of living, and as well, it is to be hoped, with some self respect, the want of which cannot but be often felt by men emerging from prison, and is such an impediment to future well doing and so likely to cause relapse into crime. Many have made extra exertions at their work and thereby earned extra marks. No man has returned to jail as yet to whom earnings have been given, but no doubt this may sometime occur." This has occurred since the above report was written.

It is to be remarked, however, and I think with regret, that no amount of good conduct or any number of marks whatsoever, leads as a rule to remission, unconditional or conditional, of a portion of the convict's sentence.

Short-term Prisoners.

Short-term prisoners, not being recommittals, undergo a penal stage, but they never advance beyond B class diet unless for special reasons, nor are they put to trades in the jail.

Recommittals.

The number of recommittals remaining at the end of last year was 146; some were received from other jails, but the majority is properly debitable to the Cantonment and Pete of Bangalore. After speaking of the specially punitive and severe measures adopted in regard to this class of criminals, and the ignominious and disagreeable duties they are set to, and the apparent impossibility of reforming them, Dr. Henderson remarks in his last annual report: "No treatment will avail which does not include separation as its main feature," and in this I quite agree.

Recommittals as a class are not permitted to be engaged in any of the industrial occupations in the jail. On 2nd admission they have wrist and ankle rings and fetters placed on them, and commence with one month in separation, grinding 25 seers of ragi per day. On 3rd admission, they wear the penal dress, *viz.*, black and yellow cap, rings on the wrist and ankles, and fetters, and 2 months in separation, with 25 seers of ragi. On 4th admission penal dress, separation with full amount of work for a longer period than the last if accommodation permit.

They are kept on short-term diet throughout unless for special reasons. They are put to the most disagreeable and laborious duties, *viz.*, scavenging, and ragi grinding, changing from one to the other week about. Any not capable of being employed on these are sent to the hardest work procurable elsewhere.

They certainly have a hard time of it in the jail, yet I fear it cannot be said that reformation is effected in many, if any, of them. To the question, why, many solutions might be attempted; some are innately vicious and depraved, some are rendered so by early training and precept, but exclusive of these, I think the graduated system of punishment hitherto in vogue has had much to say to fostering if not creating a special criminal class, inasmuch as the very short sentences at first, gradually lengthened afterwards, innure them to prison life which after a time ceases to be terrible to them. The more especially when, as in most Indian prisons, proper means for carrying out deterrent as well as reformatory principles are absent, a matter to which I shall again allude further on. Throughout their periods of sentence reconvicted prisoners are kept in separation as much as an associate prison will admit of.

Classification.

Prisoners whose sentences are of short duration are confined as much as possible to two out of the six barracks. Men under sentence of transportation, and others of the longest sentences and in for the most heinous offences, are kept as much as practicable in the wards next the central or watch tower.

This is as much as can be attempted in a prison built on the associate plan such as this is, and where accommodation is limited.

The simple and infirm occupy a separate portion of the jail enclosure, and in this also are located the old thugs who are in more for simple detention than actual punishment.

The civil prisoners or debtors occupy a building situated in the same enclosure as the cells or wards for Europeans. Prisoners committed to sessions are also confined in this portion of the jail. These latter arrangements are of course objectionable if they could be avoided.

The women occupy another angle of the jail enclosure, but because of the plan of the premises in which they are located segregation is impracticable.

The juvenile prison, situated just outside the main wall, is designed for associate purposes and segregation cannot be carried out.

This brief and necessarily imperfect sketch of the outline of prison management I consider it necessary to give, before adverting to the letter of the Government of India under reply.

With reference to para 4 of the letter, the best system of prison management, as regards the punishment and reformation of criminals, of which I have any knowledge, is that pursued in Ireland and known as Sir Walter Crofton's, with the principles of which most Jail Officers are conversant. It is divided into three steps, 1st—penal, 2nd—compulsory industry, and 3rd—special training to fit the man for release.

The 1st is carried out in separation in the cellular prison at Mount-joy under very penal conditions,

the minimum term being 8 months; that is, if the convict's conduct is quite unexceptionable, he would be entitled to removal to an associated prison in that time, otherwise his detention would be further prolonged.

The second stage is carried out in Smithfield or Spike Island; in the former, if the prisoner is a handicraftsman or too weak for hard labor, in the latter if an able bodied man of no trade. Here the prisoner begins at the lowest rung of the ladder, so to speak, and works his way upwards. A minimum length of detention is exacted here, as in the 1st stage, but exclusive of that the man's progress depends on himself and acts as a wholesome stimulus to good behaviour and industry at labor and school. A certain class and number of marks must be attained by each convict before he can the removed to the 3rd or intermediate stage. "In this third stage there are no marks. The result of the self discipline effected in their attainment is here to be tested before the liberation of the convict. *Individualization* is the ruling principle in all stages. In the intermediate prison at Lusk, the training is special, and the man's position is made as natural as possible, no more restraint is exercised over him than would be necessary to maintain order in any well regulated establishment." This last may sound odd to many, but there is the fact. After a stipulated period in the 3rd stage, if still of unexceptionable conduct, he is eligible to a remission of a certain portion of his sentence on license, if not he will be returned to Spike Island or Mount-joy, as the case may be. The leading principle of this system is, subduing the *refractory*, punishing him for what he has done, and deterring him and others from the commission of crime in future; secondly, to amend him by teaching him habits of industry and self reliance; and thirdly, to train him naturally before release, and this the 3rd stage does by softening the transition from perfect restraint to perfect freedom. In all a mark system for conduct, industry, &c., prevails, but in the second, they are permitted to earn a certain sum weekly in addition.

A noticeable feature, and also one in which it contrasts strongly with the Indian system, is that *labor sentences* may be said to be practicably substituted for *time* sentences. The latter robs a man of responsibility and his only object is to kill time and do as little as is compatible with keeping out of trouble.

Now, I see no reason, even though penal legislation in England and India may differ, or even though the character of the criminal classes in the two countries may be also different, why a system of jail discipline similar to that adverted to above should be inapplicable to this country. There are no local or physical causes to preclude its adoption, so far I know. That there are not is proved by the experience of the Bangalore Jail, where Dr. Henderson has pursued for some years past a plan based in the main on the Irish system as far as circumstances, *i. e.*, suitable buildings, admit of it, and it is not improbable that he had the more thorough introduction of the system in view when he addressed to you his letter No. 503 of the 10th of June 1875, advocating the construction of a "House of correction" for more purely punitive purposes. Possibly, as stated in para 4 of letter 11—1153, reformatory discipline may be less applicable in India than in England, but to be certain that such is the case, it should be attempted under more favorable auspices than it has been hitherto. Short sentences are not reformatory, but they can be made really deterrent if the separate or cellular system of jail discipline were more largely adopted.

Assuming the statement that 'one day of separate confinement is equal to three days' associated imprisonment' to be practically correct, the adoption of the separate system would cause the reduction of two-thirds in the present periods of imprisonment. In this way the pressure in jails would be relieved, crime punished, and economy effected.

The distinction of prisoners into classes, adverted to in clauses *a*, *b*, and *c* of para 4, is carried out here as well as the plan of the jail and available space admit of it; but beyond certain limits, the advantages of arbitrary classification of prisoners according to length of sentences, &c., are generally over estimated.

Dr. Heard in his report on the Central Jail for 1868 remarks, that 'even though it would be well to shut up all the petty thieves and cheats together, he does not think it would be well to confine dacoits or homicides together; the present plan of mixing them with other (long term) prisoners is more likely to defeat any effort at combination, and though they are doubtless the most enterprizing and energetic of the criminal classes, they, as far his experience went, were by no means the most vicious; indeed the highwayman or homicide is more likely to be contaminated by association with the short term thief than the latter by association with him;' with these observations in the main I agree.

Para 5 of letter No. 11—1153.

The great want in this prison is suitable buildings to carry out the separate system as a preliminary to everything, and capable of being again resorted when required. Inspection and supervision are as faultless in this as they well can be in an Indian Jail where most of the lower subordinates are venal.

Copy of rules attached hereto.

As previously mentioned, the mark system for pay has been in existence in this jail for some years, and has answered its purposes admirably, *i. e.*, as a stimulus to good conduct and industry at work and school; but it is, I think, to be regretted that

it has never been permitted to qualify for remission of portion of sentence. The remission need not necessarily be absolute or unconditional; remission on license subject to police surveillance and revocation on sufficient grounds would perhaps be the better of the two in the majority of cases, as, most probably, according to Mr. Recorder Hill, imperfectly reformed convicts are frequently deterred from the commission of crime by this power of revocation.

Well selected and trained officers are indispensable to the proper working of a prison in all its aspects, *viz.*, punishment, reformation, discipline and general economy, and a combination of qualities which it is given to but few to possess is demanded, but which nevertheless judging from circumstances are supposed to be existent in the many.

As regards employment, I would apprehend no difficulty on that score in this jail if sufficient cell accommodation were provided to permit every long-term prisoner undergoing 8 months' separation at least to begin with; then if well conducted, transferring him to industrial work or trades, in association, where plenty of hard and at the same time remunerative labor would be available; and finally if found deserving, adopting some measures similar to the 3rd stage of the Irish system, such as work in the garden or in the public parks, &c. If the cost of maintenance can even be repaid in this country (which one may doubt), it may be when *labor sentences* are substituted for *time sentences*, and when the separate system is so largely adopted that all short-term prisoners, whose services are as a rule but of little value, can be kept apart and punished so effectively that they will not readily return. And any system of jail discipline which will effect this, no matter how costly the buildings may be in the first instance necessary to carry it out, will be real economy in the end. This will be very evident by a glance at the number of convicts undergoing sentence in the Irish prisons in 1875, as compared with 1853 when Captain Crofton's system was first introduced.

I have spoken previously of the treatment which reconvicted and habitual criminals are subjected to in this jail, and I have also just mentioned what I should recommend for them in future; you are already in possession of my views regarding the treatment of juvenile prisoners, *vide* my letter No. 479, dated 15th May 1876.

An eminent authority says that although it may not be more difficult to reform juvenile than adult prisoners, yet, that when changed, the reformation is more likely to be permanent in the latter.

There are no very good means available in this jail for the proper confinement and punishment (that is suitable labor) of European prisoners, and, as the number is never likely to be large under the circumstances of the Province, it will perhaps be always better to transfer any such to one of the large Jails of the Madras Presidency specially fitted for their reception.

Para 6 of letter No. 11—1153.

The health of the inmates of this jail has not as a rule been very satisfactory, *vide* accompanying tables of sickness and mortality for the past five years. Those employed extramurally have been more healthy than those inside. The following is an extract from Deputy Surgeon General Dr. George Smith's remarks on the occasion of his visit of inspection to the Jail in March last: "As a whole the prisoners looked clean, well fed, well cared for, and free from cutaneous diseases. The majority appeared to be in good health, but a not inconsiderable minority gave evidence of impaired health from malarial action. This was shewn by the presence of an anæmic state of the skin and mucous membranes of the eye and mouth, by a tendency to congestion of the gums, and in some cases, by a more or less distinct swelling of the feet. Some of these prisoners on admission had malarial cachexia well marked, and have benefited by residence in jail, a fact not contradictory of that other fact that prisoners admitted to jail in good health sometimes develope malarial cachexia by long residence in it. The jail has not escaped the general endemic fever influence of the Mysore plateau." It appeared to me, however, that there was more than mere malarial influence in operation, and, on examining the condition of the prisoners, and looking into the diet scales in use, that there was some deficiency in the nitrogenous elements of the latter, and I accordingly made a representation on the subject to the Judicial Commissioner. The meat allowance includes bone, which latter I recommended should be omitted in the calculation in future, while the vegetables were capable of some reduction. A copy of the diet scales is herewith forwarded, as are also statistics of the jail expenditure for the past five years.

Cost for diet per prisoner	for	1871	26	14	7
Do	do	for	1872	27	13	0
Do	do	for	1873	30	8	9
Do	do	for	1874	31	4	10
Do	do	for	1875	30	12	3

Table of Sickness and Mortality for five years from 1871 *to* 1875.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
Total prison population	1,566	1,561	1,419	1399	1,250	
Average strength of prisoners	727	734	741	735	690	
,, Sick for the period	20	21½	20	23	15	
Ratio of percentage of average sick to average strength	2·751	2·929	2·699	3·129	2·173	
Total number of deaths	10	16	8	16	7+*1=8	*Out of Hospital by accidental drowning.
Percentage of deaths to T. P. P. ...	·638	1·024	·563	1·143	·56	
Do on daily average strength ...	1·375	2·179	1·079	2·175	1·014	
Do to total treated	1·919	2·069	1·956	2·758	1·470	

From the Superintendent, Mysore Jail, To the Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, No. 136, dated Mysore, 22nd August 1876.

In compliance with your letter No. 4397—46, dated 28th July 1876, I have the honor to offer some remarks on the subject of prison discipline in so far as it affects the inmates of the Mysore Jail, *vide* Government letter No. 11—1153, dated 13th July 1876.

As respects the segregation of different classes I have to state that, while it is systematically carried out at night, the circumstances of this jail do not admit of its being followed during the day, except in special instances.

During the night prisoners sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and upwards are accommodated in the largest compartment (main jail), those from one inclusive to three years in a smaller compartment No. 2, those from three months inclusive to one year and those under three months in the compartments known respectively as under-trial and hospital, but not in the same wards as the under-trial or the sick. Simple prisoners have one or two wards to themselves in the (so called) hospital compartment.

The female compartment, though a part of the main jail, has a separate entrance. The numbers are very few, but the compartment is small having only two wards and a work shop. Distribution according to classes cannot be followed even at night, and there is the further inconvenience that one ward has occasionally to be abandoned to female debtors.

Male debtors are suitably accommodated in a building recently erected for them.

Segregation of classes during the day might to a certain extent be obtained by additions to the building, but the jail is old and defective in plan, and it therefore does not seem desirable to incur great expenditure in attempts at improvement.

If alterations or additions were actually carried out admitting of the distribution of the prisoners in cells or in compartments according to class, the provision of suitable employment would be found to offer no little difficulty. As regards articles manufactured at the jail, it has usually been found impossible to compete with the local market, and in the last year or two since the opening of a large workshop by the Palace authorities the demand for carpets, cloths, mats, &c. of prison-make has greatly diminished and a corresponding reduction of manufactory hands has therefore been necessitated.

All the ragi for jail use is ground in the punitive cells (8) by prisoners who have been classified agreeably to your circular No. 103 of 21st April 1875. Under the same rule gangs of prisoners are employed in conservancy operations and the in this jail arduous task of water carrying. The remainder are usually occupied in tilling the ground, carrying earth for the improvement of the garden and similar work, and while so employed it has not been found possible to maintain a distinction of classes.

If fitting labor and intelligent supervision could be readily provided on extramural works, no doubt a fair amount of work could daily be exacted from each prisoner and attempts at classification would be likely to succeed.

The permanent jail establishment consists of a Jailor, a Hospital Assistant, a Writer, a Jamadar, Blacksmith, 2 Daffedars, and 27 Peons. The higher officials are intelligent and well conducted, but much dependence cannot as a rule be placed in the class of peons. The pay (6 Rs.) is not sufficient to attract superior men and the responsible nature of the duty makes the post somewhat unpopular. Constant supervision is required to check carelessness or abuse of authority.

Of late years about an hour daily has been devoted to education. The instruction is elementary only, and the teachers usually Brahmans are selected from amongst the prisoners. Kanarese only is taught. Owing to the limited stay in jail of short-term prisoners they derive little benefit from education; but there appears to be steady though slow progress in the case of those who are imprisoned for long periods. The average daily number attending school during the last five years is 205 out of a daily average of 259.

Referring to juvenile prisoners I have to state that they are rarely admitted into this jail, and therefore, as reported in my letter to the Commissioner No. 54, dated 31st May 1876, no experience has been acquired regarding them. A few, under terms of Judicial Commissioner's order No. 7 of 28th June 1871, were transferred to the reformatory school at Bangalore, but there are at present none in this jail.

As regards the treatment of reconvicted and of habitual offenders I beg to refer to my letter No. 291 of 18th December 1874, copy of which is attached.

With reference to the health of the prisoners I append a table of mortality for 11 years, *viz.*, from 1865 to 1875, both years inclusive.

The ratio of deaths is high, but the District is malarious, and a large number of prisoners enter jail in indifferent or in bad health.

The altered circumstances of jail life undoubtedly in some instances cause deterioration of health, but as a rule a healthy person does not degenerate physically during his term of confinement.

The ratio of deaths is highest in the year 1868, in explanation of which it may be stated that in that and especially in the preceding year there was a scarcity of food grains and therefore, as remarked by the Medical Officer, many on entering jail appeared as if half starved. The diet scale up to about the close of 1868 was not sufficiently varied or nutritious, and there is no doubt that improvement in the diet was succeeded by improvement in the general health.

The year 1875 shews the next highest ratio of mortality, but in that year cholera was very prevalent in the District, and a sharp outbreak occurred in the jail to which 15 prisoners succumbed.

The diet scale underwent much improvement in the year 1868; but it appears desirable to make further alterations both as regards nutrition and variety. The subject is being investigated by the Deputy Surgeon General and it is therefore unnecessary to make any suggestions here.

Adverting to para 7 of the Government letter I submit a statement of the net average cost of a prisoner for each year beginning from 1871.

The average cash earnings per man show a low figure; but it must be remembered that every person sentenced to rigorous imprisonment has been considered in the calculation and that no allowance has been made for the non-effective as sick and infirm.

The profits have fallen of late owing to less demand for jail articles and to the increasing difficulty of procuring raw materials on the spot at reasonable rates. In last year during cholera time the necessity of employing trained manufactory hands elsewhere had an unfavorable effect on profits.

This report has been hurriedly drawn up and is very imperfect. I was unwilling however to leave the station without submitting it, but I have not been able to devote that time to the subject which I am aware its importance demands.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Jail, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 291, dated 18th December 1874.

I have the honor to forward a list of re-convicted prisoners in jail as called for in your letter No. 824 of 8th December, forwarding a copy of the Judicial Commissioner's No. 1674—36 of 30th October and the Chief Commissioner's review on the jail administration for the year 1873.

The average number of re-convicted in the Mysore Jail from 1st January to the present *date is 12·22.

*15th

List of Reconvicted Prisoners in the Mysore Jail from 1st January to 15th December 1874.

No.	Register No.	Names.	Crime and Term of Sentence.	Nature of work employed on—
1	4026	Irappa ...	6 months' rigorous imprisonment for theft	Earth work.
	4070	Putta ...	2 years' do do for house-breaking	do
	4094	Channa ...	6 months' do do for do	Water carrying.
	4250	Narasimha ...	18 do do do for theft	Scavengering.
	4020	Mada ...	One year's do do for failing to furnish security for good behaviour ...	do
	4039	Govinda ...	6 months' do do for theft	do
	3838	Bore Venkata ...	One year's do do for do	Earth work.
	3684	Venkataramana...	15 months' do do for do	do
	4041	Putta ...	4 do do do do	do
	4000	Guruva ...	6 months' do do for failing to furnish security for good behaviour ...	Water carrying.
	3717	Kala ...	5 years' do do for dacoity	do
	3969	Narayani ...	1 do do do for failing to furnish security for good behaviour ...	do
	4027	Chanvira ...	7½ months' do do for theft	do
	3970	Hayath ...	One year's do do do	do
	2890	Channaboyi ...	5 years' do do for dacoity	Ragi grinding.
	3988	Subba ...	6 months' do do for theft	do
	3285	Naranappa ...	3 years' do do for dacoity	Water carrying.
	3556	Nila ...	2 do do do for house-breaking	Scavengering.
	3771	Lige Gauda ...	3 do do do for false charge	Earth work.
	3916	Linga ...	9 months' do do for theft	Ragi grinding.
	3783	Honna ...	One year's simple do for failing to furnish security for good behaviour ...	Earth work.
	3892	Ramanji ...	2 do rigorous do for theft	Water carrying.
	3740	Unda ...	1 do do do for failing to furnish security for good behaviour ...	do
	4098	Maiga ...	4 months' do do for house-trespass	do
	3828	Bettachari ...	One year's simple do for failing to furnish security for good behaviour ...	do
	3739	B. Katha ...	1 do rigorous do for theft	Earth work.
	4045	Manchali ...	7 do do do for causing hurt	do
	4011	Putlingi F. ...	2 do do do for receiving stolen property.	Scavengering.
	4101	Subba ...	1 do do do for house-breaking	do
	4107	Santaiya ...	1 do do do do	Ragi grinding.
	4116	Bora ...	One year's do do for failing to furnish security	Water carrying.
	4117	Nanja ...	1 do do do for do	do
	4136	Chaluva ...	6 months' simple do do	do
	4179	Srikanta ...	14 do rigorous do for theft	Earth work.
	4184	Linga ...	2 years' do do do	Ragi grinding.
	4258	Ira ...	1 do do do for failing to furnish security	do
	4251	Kasim ...	2 do do do for theft	do
	4216	Kalakhan ...	1 do do do for failing to furnish security	do
	4206	Putta ...	1 do do do for do	do
	4180	Ramshetti ...	4 months' do do for do	Water carrying.
	4115	Narayanshetti ...	1 year's do do for do	do

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 21st November 1876.

As will be seen by reference to the list the chief occupations are ragi grinding, water carrying, earth work, and scavengering. Of these works in this jail, water carrying is in the dry season perhaps the most irksome as the supply has to be taken from a great distance, but the other tasks are in my opinion sufficiently hard both for re-committals and for those undergoing imprisonment for "serious and heinous offences." It is very necessary however always to bear in mind that many of the prisoners in Mysore are in an indifferent state of health, and it is therefore essential to guard against the possibility of any man being taxed beyond his powers.

One explanation of the large number of re-convicted appears to be, judging from the list that prisoners after leaving jail fail to furnish security and no doubt, as pointed out by Colonel Pearse, the "moral brand" upon them "makes it difficult for them to obtain work."

Province.	Average strength.	Number of Deaths from—			Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1000 of average strength.
		Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera.	Total Deaths.	
1865	328·263	23	...	23	70·065
1866	358·265	13	2	15	36·825
1867	431·860	26	...	26	60·204
1868	357·142	52	...	52	145·603
1869	263·596	16	...	16	64·492
1870	248·312	2	...	2	8·054
1871	267·139	12	1	13	48·663
1872	296·725	5	..	5	16·850
1873	280·172	12	...	12	42·838
1874	298·901	16	...	16	53·529
1875	278·938	16	15	31	111·135

Expenditure.

Mysore Jail.	Gross Cost per head of average strength.			Actual Cash Earnings per head of average strength.			Net Cost to Government.		
1871	84	5	9	3	15	11	80	5	10
1872	78	0	1	5	2	9	72	13	4
1873	83	10	1	4	1	3	79	8	10
1874	103	11	11	7	2	5	96	9	6
1875	81	4	6	5	1	5	76	3	1

From the Superintendent, Shimoga Jail, To the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, No. 600, dated Shimoga, 21st August 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 898—26 of the 1st instant, forwarding copy of Secretary's No. 4397—J. 46 of the 28th ultimo with enclosure, I have the honor to submit the following report connected with the prison discipline of this jail.

System of discipline.

The system of discipline adopted in this jail is, as far as circumstances will allow, in accordance with that in the Central Jail, and has been improved last year after Dr. McGann's return from officiating at the Central Jail.

These improvements, though perhaps small in themselves, have tended to bring the prisoners under better supervision. They are, drilling the new admissions, having the No. of ward class, No. of occupation and register No. on their caps, as well as distinguishing marks for recommittals and bad characters.

Distinction of classes.

Owing to the greater part of the work being extramural, any distinction in the way of classes has been found to be almost impracticable, and until intramural work is more resorted to (which will in all probability be the case when the new work shed is built) no attempt at classification can be made. The most remunerative work being that of carpentry and smithy, the long-term prisoners are mainly employed on these. The short-term men are for the most part employed on extramural work, which in only a few cases can be task work, in consequence of which their sentences are not sufficiently reformatory. This could be remedied to a great extent, if manufactures not dependent on local influences were to be commenced with.

The table annexed in the margin shews the average number of prisoners under different classes, for the last three years.

Under 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years.
119·33.	178.67.	62·67.

Recommittals.

Recommittals as a rule are during the day separated from other prisoners and put to grinding 30 seers of ragi in separate confinement as there is always a certain number of prisoners required for this work, and it has been found to work well with this class of prisoners having a stringent effect on them.

Suitable buildings.

Although the jail building is sufficient to accommodate the number intended for them, yet the conformation is such as will not permit of strict supervision, and therefore the maintenance of strict discipline is thwarted; and moreover to employ a larger number of long-termed men indoor would require more working accommodation, which at present does not exist.

Treatment and marks.

No marks are awarded to prisoners in this jail from the division of intra and extramural works, of which the latter claims the majority of men.

Education.

This is carried on in classes within the barrack enclosures half an hour every evening, and those convicts who have a knowledge of the language (Kanarese principally) are employed to teach the others, but the general progress is rather slow owing to the time allowed for learning being short as above stated.

Health.

Referring to the statistics of the last five years, the health of the prisoners has been good, the daily average number of sick being 4·87 with 22 deaths giving 12·20 as ratio of mortality per 1,000 of average strength. This year on account of the outbreak of cholera the average sick and mortality will be greater, as up to the end of July there have been 11·27 and 18 deaths respectively.

Description.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
Total treated in ...	160	74	116	174	304
Average daily sick in ...	5·19	2·72	6·10	4 21	6·16
Number of deaths in ...	10	2	*3	3	†4

* Excepting 3 under-trials.
† Do 1 death from cholera.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the last three years, as per table annexed in the margin, has been Rs. 89,715—2—4, giving an average cost of Rs. 29,905—0—9 per year. The total cost per head is Rs. 2 18—10—5, giving an average cost of Rs. 72—14—2 per head for a year.

1873.			1874.			1875.			Average cost.	Cost per head.
Total cost.		Cost per head.	Total cost.		Cost per head.	Total cost.		Cost per head.		
28,243	5 4	71 7 5	31,381	13 10	73 11 3	30,089	0 0	73 7 9	29,905 0 9	72 14 2

Earnings.

The total earnings of the prisoners for the last three years come to Rs. 67,220—3—0, which give an average of 22,406—11—8 and the earnings per head being Rs. 52—14—0; hence the net cost to Government would be Rs. 20—0—2.

1873.			1874.			1875.			Average earnings.	Average earnings per head.	Gross cost per Head.	Average earnings per head.	Average net-cost to Government per head.
Total earnings.		Earnings per head.	Total earnings.		Earnings per head.	Total earnings.		Earnings per head.					
23,114	5 0	51 15 0	21,601	15 0	46 13 0	22,503	15 0	59 14 1	22,406 11 8	52 14 0	72 14 2	52 14 0	20 0 2

Diet.

The diet scales in force now are those framed by Dr. Henderson in 1868.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
21st November 1876.

No. 8534—JUDL. 103, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER.—The Government of India in the Home Department, in their letter No. 16—1565, dated 22nd September last, having fixed the 10th January 1877 as the date for the assembly of the Prison Committee proposed to be convened at Calcutta, the Chief Commissioner deputes Surgeon-Major J. Henderson, M. D., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bangalore, to attend the Committee in question on the part of this Administration, and the Judicial Commissioner will be good enough to arrange accordingly.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner for communication to Dr. Henderson.

Ordered, that the following letter No. 8535—40, dated 21st November 1876, be addressed to the Government of India, Home Department.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary

No. 8535.
Judl. 40.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 21*st November* 1876.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to your letters marginally cited, regarding the proposed assembly of a Prison Committee at Calcutta in January next, for the purpose of discussing the subject of prison discipline, and the system of work carried on in the jails in India, I am desired to state that the Chief Commissioner concurs in the expediency of the proposed Committee, and begs to submit for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of his Proceedings No. 8534—103, dated 21st November 1876, in which are embodied the reports received from the several Officers in charge of the principal jails in the Province, regarding the discipline followed in those jails; together with a report from the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore containing his views on the subject, in which Mr. Saunders entirely concurs.

No. 11—1153, dated 13th July 1876.
„ 16—1565, „ 22nd Sept. „

2. I am desired to add that Surgeon-Major J. Henderson, M. D., the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bangalore, has been deputed to attend the Committee on the part of this Administration.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Survey and Settlement Commissioner's explanation on certain points connected with the settlement of the Gudibanda Taluk.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 7612—33, R, dated 1st Nov. 1876.	...	Part I, Rev. May 1876, Index. Nos.	1 to 6
3 to 4	*Claim of one Fakir Khaja Khalendar Ali Shaha to a tope.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 7575—229, R, dated 1st Nov. 1876.	...	..	6
5	*Relief measures.* Sanctioning certain modification of the Government demand.	No. 7675—35, R, dated 2nd Nov. 1876.	...	Part-I, Genl. Oct. 1876, Index Nos. 18 to 19.	7
6 to 7	*Register of private tanks or other works.* Approving of form submitted by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	No 7762—36, R, dated 3rd Nov. 1876.	...	Part I, Jan. 1875, Index Nos.	8 to 9
8 to 9	*Quit rent on the excluded minor inams in kayamgutta and inam villages.* Remitting $\frac{1}{4}$ for trouble of collection when the sum is less than 10 Rs.	No. 7744—140, dated 3rd Nov. 1876.	...	...	9 to 10
10 to 11	*Reports on cotton cultivation and trade in the Province for* 1875 –76. Reviewing the above.	No. 7995—142, R, dated 10th Nov. 1876.	...	Part I, R. Mar. 1876, Index Nos.	11 to 12
12 to 13	*Amount of assessment to be remitted in favor of the restorer of a tank.* Passing orders on letter from Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject.	No. 7905—239, R, dated 14th Nov. 1876.	...	...	13 to 14
14 to 15	*Jamabandi Officers.* Investing with discretionary power to grant remissions in the case of dry lands.	No. 8276—132, dated 16th Nov. 1876.	...	This statement Index No. 5.	14
16 to 17	*Jodi village of Dalasalahalli in the Hoskote Taluk.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject of—.	No. 8387—249, dated 17th Nov. 1876.	...	...	15 to 17
18	*Return shewing the mortality among cattle during the quarter ending 30th September* 1876. Passing orders thereon.	No. 8713—39, dated 24th Nov. 1876.	...	...	18
19 to 20	*Revised Forms of demand, collection and balance statements.* Forwarding for opinion.	No. 8724—401, dated 24th Nov. 1876.	...	...	19 to 28
21 to 22	*Application from a discharged Siledar for the grant of a piece of a land on kaul tenure in the Tumkur Taluk.* Passing orders on letter from Nundydroog Commissioner on the subject.	No. 8817—1631, R, dated 28th Nov. 1876.	...	...	29

From the Ag. Survey Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 798, dated Gudibanda, 5th June 1876.

I have the honor to submit the explanation called for in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Order No. 1275—21 of the 17th ultimo, upon certain points connected with the settlement of the Gudibanda Taluk of the Kolar District. Colonel Anderson's individual opinion may perhaps be required hereafter upon one or two of the points mooted, but as delay in furnishing the explanations, called for might possibly cause some inconvenience, I now submit the required information.

2. The following statement shews the number of Government and inam villages in the taluk (1) according to the accounts received in the Chief Commissioner's Office (2) according to the Amildar's accounts authenticated by the Deputy Commissioner and (3) as now measured by the Survey.

Chief Commissioner's Para. 3.

Source of information.	Government Villages.			Inam Villages.		
	Asli.	Dakhli.	Total.	Asli.	Dakhli.	Total.
Chief Commissioner's Office	210	194	404	15	...	15
Taluk Accounts	285	124	409	33	21	54
By Survey	285	...	285	32	...	32

From a revenue point of view the accounts in the Chief Commissioner's Office have no connection with the existing state of things. It will be observed that even the total number of Government villages is less by five than the total number according to the taluk accounts. The difference is caused by five amani-kere sub-divisions, each corresponding to a village from a revenue point of view, not being included in the former, thereby furnishing very strong grounds for supposing that the accounts received in the Chief Commissioner's Office were not originally prepared for any revenue purpose whatever. Be this as it may, those accounts, however useful in their day, are now perfectly useless, for the simple reason that they represent a state of things nearly a century old. In the "jamabandi goshwar" sent to the Superintendent of the Division so far back as 1855, the same incongruity appears as has attracted notice in the present instance, 210 Asli villages being shewn for the information of the Chief Commissioner's Office and 285 Asli villages being shewn under the head of "Amildar Ilakha" villages. Dakhli villages have become Asli, but whether by order or not cannot now be ascertained; at all events the change took place at a period beyond the memory of the oldest Gumasta. In the classwar accounts which date from 1863, the same unvarying figures appear, *viz.*, 210 Asli and 194 Dakhli villages. No one ever seems to have noticed the discrepancy, and I cannot ascertain that any check was ever applied to the returns in question. It is perfectly impossible to suppose that 210 villages shewn as Asli so many years ago will tally with the actual number now in existence.

3. The object of converting Dakhli into Asli villages was usually, I imagine, to divide the Shanbhog or Pateli Haks to suit the convenience of the co-sharers. It is however perfectly clear that the ancient distribution represented by the accounts in the Chief Commissioner's Office cannot now be restored and we must accept the present division. Of the 285 villages now measured by the Survey each has its separate accounts and has had them from time immemorial.

4. The Survey agrees with the taluk accounts excepting in two instances, (1) 1 inam village, Naralhalli, had so much Government land in it that for the purpose of report it had to be shewn as a Government village; it will now revert to its place amongst the inam villages, the number of which will become 33, thus agreeing with the Amildar's list as well as the list received from the Inam Department. (2) The amani-kere of Watadahosalli which was distinct in the old accounts has been merged by the Survey in the surrounding villages as it was only distinct formerly for the sake of the Vaisak crop. The correct numbers for the future are therefore 284 Government villages and 33 inam villages.

5. The same explanation applies to inam villages as to Government, a large number of the Dakhli villages of the former having become Asli.

6. I recommend strongly that if the Daftar accounts are to be of any use as a check upon our settlement figures, a comparison be without delay instituted between them and the taluk accounts. The other remedy is to wait for the survey and accept the results as final, but so far as I can see the same discrepancy now under notice will be found in every taluk yet to be surveyed.

7. I take the dry crop land alluded to, on which garden crops are raised, to be the lands described by the Deputy Commissioner in para 2 of his letter No. 1582—601 of the 3rd December 1875, where he says "that garden rates should not be imposed "on dry fields though garden crops are raised thereon by means of wells sunk "at the ryot's own expense, and they should be treated as purely dry lands." Para 33.

8. I am very strongly opposed to the above very comprehensive treatment being applied even to those lands under private wells constructed since Mr. Bowring's Proclamation of the 31st March 1863. The desirability of the above concession, as I regard it, is based upon the apprehension lest unfortunate results should occur *hereafter* in repressing the expenditure of private capital on agricultural improvements. But no such apprehension can, it appears to me, exist in the face of the survey guarantee which is most explicit as to the future. The Deputy Commissioner's pleading is evidently for those wells now in existence, indeed he proves this by alluding to the heartburning which will be caused to the present owners of wells by witnessing the good fortune of those who will benefit by the survey guarantee. I think therefore that this reason for sacrificing revenue cannot hold good.

9. The next argument which I would advance against such an innovation on our system of assessment is that the survey rates on purely well irrigated lands are already liberal almost to a fault. It is not too much to say that the returns from such lands are not made the subject of assessment until the most ample deduction has been made in consideration of the capital sunk by the cultivator in constructing the well. The net return from the land may then most legitimately be assessed. That the above operation can be preformed to a nicety I do not pretend to say, but the principle is never lost sight of, and any error, I feel sure, is on the side of liberality. I beg to attach copy of an extract from a letter of the 12th February 1867, written by Sir George Wingate on this very subject, which will repay perusal.

10. I do not think that any claim whatever can be substantiated by the owners of these wells to a purely dry assessment. Para 3 of Mr. Bowring's proclamation closes with the words "provided that the "general rates on land throughout the taluk have not been altered." Chief Commissioner's order No. 104—9 of the 6th April 1872 rules that no case of asserted construction or repair of a tank or well shall be entertained without written authority being produced.

11. As a last argument I may say that Government cannot afford, in an original revision such as is now in progress in Mysore, to sacrifice any revenue. Unless I greatly misunderstand him, the Deputy Commissioner wishes to make the advantages of the 30 years' lease retrospective, as well as prospective, but to do so would be obviously foreign to the very nature and object of a lease. That our rates should be fair and moderate no one will deny, and so long as they are not otherwise, I do not think garden will be thrown up from other than natural causes, such as individual want of means or misfortune, or that any heartburning whatever will be caused because fresh wells are sunk by those who avail themselves of the liberal terms of the survey guarantee. The ryots will not institute comparison hereafter, as the conversion of dry crop into wet, without any enhancement of the assessment, is a feature of the new tenure, but at present any dry crop ryot would look upon it as a palpable injustice to assess well irrigated lands at the same rate as his dry crop land.

12. The next point upon which report is called for is connected with the Deputy Commissioner's proposal to make no distinction of rice and garden, with regard to wet lands irrigated from tanks or stream channels. The very root of the matter is struck as regards Maidan taluks by the enquiry in para 36 of the Chief Commissioner's order regarding the source of irrigation being the same. In the Gudibanda Taluk, and I may say in all Maidan taluks hitherto settled, the sources of the irrigation in rice and garden are scarcely ever the same. Rice land, broadly speaking, has but three sources of artificial irrigation, *viz.*, tank, stream channel, or Talparge. Garden land is almost invariably irrigated either solely by wells, or from the same sources as rice but with the addition of a well. No land in any way dependent on a well is ever entered as rice. The survey assessment is fixed with reference to the productive capability of the land, let the production be what it may. It by no means follows that garden must be assessed higher than rice; it would only be so if the former possessed higher capabilities of production than the latter. Paras 34, 35, 36.

13. In Malnad taluks the question assumes a different and very much more serious aspect. One illustration will suffice. In the Taluk of Ságar of the Shimoga District, an acre of garden containing supari with the common accompaniments of cardamoms and pepper will yield a gross out-turn of the value of Rs. 240, a very low estimate. An acre of good rice land *under the same irrigation* will yield an out-turn of Rs. 50. The productive capability of the garden land is here undoubted, that of the rice land is perhaps undeveloped; it may be converted hereafter into garden, but this we are not assured of. Is it proposed to ignore the clearly proved capability of the garden land in this case and bring it down, for the purpose of assessment, to the standard of rice, *i. e.* assess it solely with reference to its rice bearing capability? The loss in the single taluk in question would, in that event, exceed Rs. 50,000, in

other words we should reduce the old garden assessment of Rs. 64,239 to something like Rs. 15,000; what the loss, carried through the whole Province, would be can well be imagined.

14. I have confined myself, as far as possible, to an explanation on those points regarding which explanation has been specifically called for. I will not therefore allude to the two serious changes advocated by the Deputy Commissioner beyond stating that I have roughly calculated what we should have lost in the Chitaldroog District by adopting such proposals. The loss according to my estimate would, in round numbers, have been about 1,00,000 Rs. and the sacrifice would represent that portion of the revenue which is at this moment paid with the greatest willingness and the least fluctuation.

15. In concluding this part of my explanation I would point out that I was most unwilling in the first instance to enter upon the discussion of a general question in a report upon a specific subject like the settlement of an individual taluk the peculiar circumstances of which it appeared to me must naturally be lost sight of in the general question, and "*vice versa*."

Para 9, Superintendent's letter No. 25 of 13th January 1876.

16. During the settlement the Deputy Commissioner and myself, in presence of the parties chiefly concerned, sketched out a plan which we deemed calculated to provide a fair rate and regular payment of Miras to Talavars, Totis, and Nirgantis. The Deputy Commissioner will, I have no doubt, in due course submit the necessary report.

Para 37.

17. There are many villages like Varalkonda which pay no revenue to Government, and the Officer in charge of measuring operations, whose instructions were to measure village lands as he found them, and not according to what might seem expedient, would never think of including lands which had long since authoritatively ceased to belong to the village or even to the taluk. I cannot therefore attach any blame to his proceedings. The Revenue Officers should have reported the exigency of the case to the Superintendent of Survey. Orders for measurement and classification of the lands in question will be issued without delay, now that the Chief Commissioner's orders have been received.

Para 40.

18. The lands under the Watadhosahalli tank have been assessed very carefully. The peculiar arrangement alluded to by the Deputy Commissioner in para 10 of his letter No. 332—210 of the 13th May 1875 was reported by the late Mr. Dobbie during classification, and of such importance did the question appear that I proceeded to the spot myself. Mr. Butcher, who was in charge of classing operation in Maddagiri, accompanied me, and his experience was of great service. After going over the ground and inspecting the tank we both agreed that Mr. Dobbie's classification met the requirements of the case. The object was not to class the lands lower relatively than the other lands of the taluk, which I submit would have been a very great mistake, but to class them as accurately as possible with reference to the water supply. Rice lands which in some years paid under the old system as high as Rs. 26 per acre, and in other years very little less than the present survey assessment, now bear a rate of about 5 Rs. per acre. It remains to be seen how the people will take to the new and permanent assessment. Some years will be required to shew this. The advantages to Government are undoubted, and the unauthorized appropriation of water will be greatly checked, as each survey field bears its fixed wet assessment, and unauthorized cultivation, which is easily detected, would of course imply appropriation of water equally unauthorized; a good deal of taking and throwing up of land may probably take place for the first few years.

Para 41.

19. I attribute the want of connection between the area occupied year by year and the collection to the fact of the assessment varying with the crops raised. The taking up and resigning of land furnish no index to the collections. Thus in 1872—73 *so called* dry crop land was under sugar-cane, consequently the wet bijavari was increased, as also were the collections, there being an exceptional rate for sugar-cane. But in 1873—74 the sugar-cane was grown in rice land and paid what is called the "chad fasal" rate, but, in that year, only the collections rose, the bijavari undergoing no increase, but rather a decrease, as the land under sugar-cane in 1872—73 had gone back to its original place in the dry bijavari. The causes assigned by Colonel Anderson in para 6 of his letter for the increase of collections in those two years are not I think correct or at any rate only partially so.

Para 42.

20. All claims put forward at the time of settlement to remission of assessment by those who constructed or repaired tanks or wells at their own cost have been registered for enquiry. It will I think be obvious that no report on cases of the kind could be made before the settlement, and moreover by Chief Commissioner's letter No. 104—9 of the 6th April 1872 only those cases have to be specially reported on when the Superintendent of Survey considering the terms of the proclamation to have been only partially observed, proposes to grant a lower rate of reduction than ⅓th of the survey assessment. All cases not requiring such special report are duly disposed and the result recorded in the settlement registers.

Para 43.

21. There are only two "Dasvandam bavadis" in the taluk and they have been already disposed of by the Inam Department.

Para 44.

22. The settlement report reviewed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not deal with the whole inam villages of the taluk. It may be stated however that of 33 inam villages 21 are kayamgutta and were, as usual, measured in the gross. Of the remaining 12 jodi and sarva inam villages, 11 having had their title deeds issued prior to 12th October 1872, were measured only in the gross; but one of them, Naralhalli, containing a very large proportion of Government land, was measured in detail according to instructions received from the Inam Department. Only 1 village received its title deed subsequent to the 12th October 1872, and therefore had a valuation survey. No inamdar elected for a detailed survey.

Para 45.

23. In conclusion I beg to state that the orders which have hitherto regulated the submission of settlement proposals are the following:—Chief Commissioner's order No. 1104—14 of the 31st May 1873, which lays down the mode of submitting such proposals and Chief Commissioner's order No. 5304—335 of the 22nd October 1874 which in para 20 orders the submission of all settlement reports by the 15th February at latest. The settlement reports for the current year were submitted on the dates noted in the margin. In place of fixing a specific date by which the settlement reports shall be communicated to the District Officers I would most strongly recommend that a date be fixed within which the settlement report, fully discussed and in complete form, shall reach the Secretary's Office.

Para 46.

Maddagiri, 1st January.
Koratagere, 1st January.
Gudibanda, 14th February.

24. The strict adherence to the one year rule would necessitate the postponement to the year after next, instead of next year, of the settlement of all the marginally noted taluks except Tarikere. The classification of Belur and Bangalore was carried out during the current year so that in their case compliance with the Chief Commissioner's wishes is absolutely impossible, and yet it would be matter for great regret were the settlement to be postponed provided the necessary reports can be placed before the Chief Commissioner in reasonable time as I have no doubt can be done. The real labor of compiling the report necessarily falls upon the Superintendent of Survey and he requires fair time, but the compilation of his report again depends upon the completion and receipt of the classification registers. That no time should unnecessarily elapse between classification and settlement must I think be obvious. In recommending that receipt in the Chief Commissioner's Office, and not communication to the District Officers, should regulate the date of submission of settlement proposals, I am suggesting nothing new but only what has always been the invariable practice both in Bombay and Mysore. I think the reports on Tarikere, Belur, and Nagar representing nearly the whole of the year's settlement will be before the Chief Commissioner by about the end of November, the reports on the comparatively insignificant work in Chamrajnagar and Bangalore may be a little later.

Tarikere.
Belur.
Nagar.
Chamrajnagar (part).
Bangalore (part).

Extract from a letter dated 12th February 1867 by Sir George Wingate.

The application of the cultivator's capital to the construction of a new well or the repair of an old one does not create water for irrigation, but simply provides means for raising the water, stored in the subsoil, to the surface and applying it to the land. The well is the production of the cultivator's capital, but the water is not. The operation is exactly analogous to the opening of a new mine, until which time the subterranean mineral lies useless to man and yields nothing to the proprietor of the land in which it exists. But when once capital has supplied the means of bringing the mineral to the surface in a form suitable to man's wants, it immediately acquires value, and yields a rent or royalty to the proprietor of the land from which it is extracted. Water, like minerals, is a subterranean product of great value in tropical climates and therefore capable of legitimately yielding a rent to the lord of the soil, who is the Government in the present case. Colonel Francis estimates the average cost of the new wells constructed in Indapur at 400 rupees each; 5 per cent on this capital, *i. e.* 20 rupees with an addition for the replacement of the capital in 50 years, which may be considered as the duration of an ordinary well, together with an allowance for annual repairs, say 10 rupees, thus making 30 rupees in all, would be an adequate return to the cultivator for the expenditure of his capital; and if the additional value conferred upon the net returns from the land irrigated from the well over and above those obtained from it when cultivated as dry crop should exceed 30 rupees, then this surplus forms the value of the water which was previously an undeveloped capability of the land, and may most legitimately be made the subject of additional assessment.

No. 7612—Rev. 33, dated Bangalore, 1st November 1876.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits explanation on the several points noticed by the late Offg. Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 1275—21, dated 17th May 1876, sanctioning the proposals for the revision of assessment in the Gudibanda Taluk of the Kolar District.

2. The discrepancy between the number of villages in the taluk, given by the Survey and that shewn in the accounts of this Office, is attributed to the fact that villages which were originally Dakhli have become Asli in course of time.

3. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that no ultimate advantage is to be gained by retaining the distinction of Asli and Dakhli villages. For administrative purposes they are ranged in groups and the distinction might be abolished whenever practicable, the Survey Department being left to settle the existing difference in the accounts, in regard to the number of villages in each taluk, during its settlement.

4. Adverting to the arguments adduced by Major Grant in paras 7 to 11 of his letter against Mr. Dalyell's suggestion that, in future, all lands which have been converted into wet or garden, under private wells since Mr. Bowring's order No. 227, dated 31st March 1863, may be treated as dry, provided they do not from their close proximity to a Government work of irrigation obtain water by percolation, the Chief Commissioner observes that he is by no means satisfied that the ryots who have spent their capital in digging wells on the strength of Mr. Bowring's proclamation will feel convinced that they have been altogether fairly dealt with in having had their lands classed as wet or garden and assessed accordingly. Mr. Saunders is inclined to doubt whether the Survey Commissioner has accorded sufficient consideration to them in altering the classification of their lands, however liberal or moderate the rates may be, which have been assigned upon such superior classification by reason of ample deductions on account of capital sunk having been granted. It would, certainly in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be more fair and equitable in all cases in which ryots have satisfactorily proved that they have constructed new wells on the strength of the conditions held out by Mr. Bowring's Proclamation of 31st March 1863, by the expenditure of their own capital and irrespective, of any advantages they have obtained by percolation from Government works of irrigation, if their lands were assessed at the highest dry rates instead of at wet or garden rates.

5. The explanation given by Major Grant in paras 12 to 15 of his letter in regard to the distinction observed in assessing garden and rice land is satisfactory.

6. The report referred to in para 16 on the subject of fixing the remuneration of the Totis, Talaris and Nirgantis will be separately considered.

7. It appears to the Chief Commissioner desirable that whenever a survey party is sent into a taluk for measurement, the fact should be notified in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information as is done in the case of inam settlements. The Commissioner of the Division will, before the commencement of the survey operations in each taluk, ascertain what villages have to be removed from the taluk and what should be added to it from other taluks and forward a list to the Survey Commissioner, after obtaining the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the proposed transfers. Care must be taken however not to encourage applications from ryots for transfers.

8. With regard to the imposition of a permanent wet rate on the lands under the Watadahoshalli tank the Chief Commissioner observes that it is necessary that the Government should provide for a regular supply of water which, in some years, is found to fail altogether. The Commissioner of Nundydroog Division is requested to report what measures he would suggest for improving the tank in question.

9. Major Grant states in para 20 of his letter that all claims put forward, at the time of the settlement, to remission of assessment by those who constructed or repaired tanks or wells at their own cost, have been registered for enquiry at the time of the settlement, and that only such cases as have to be dealt with under the terms of the Secretary's letter No. 104—9, dated 6th April 1872, will be specially reported upon. The Survey Commissioner's attention is drawn to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7402—448, dated 13th January 1875, which, in slight modification of the order quoted above, provides that the reduced wet assessment, *i. e.* the ordinary assessment according to classification with a reduction of ¼th, will be taken as that leviable, except when the highest dry land rate prevailing in the taluk is expressly entered in the mutchalika which will in that case be closely adhered to.

10. In order to obviate complaints being made after the settlement, it would be desirable that the Survey Superintendent should submit his proposals in regard to the disposal of cases of the kind referred to above with his report on the revision of assessment in the taluk.

11. It is reported that there are only two Dasavandam Bavadis in the Gudibanda Taluk and that they have been disposed of by the Inam Department. The final disposal of such inams was expressly ordered to be reserved to the Survey Department, and the Inam Superintendent is requested to report fully, with reference to this Office No. 5172—111, dated 26th January 1872 and No. 782—43, dated 12th May 1872, how the inams in question were disposed of by him and what was the nature of the settlement effected.

12. Major Grant suggests in paras 23 and 24 that instead of fixing a specific date by which the settlement report shall be communicated to the District Officers, it would be better to prescribe a date within which the settlement report, fully discussed and in complete form, shall reach the Chief Commissioner's Office. Mr. Saunders considers it would be sufficient that the reports should reach this Office at least 3 months before the time fixed for the settlement.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

READ—

Letter No. 68, dated 2nd October 1876, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, reporting on the claim preferred by one Fakir Khaja Khalendar Alli Shaha to a tope said to be attached to his makkan in the Dharmesvara village of Nandagudi Sammat, Hoskote Taluk.

No. 7575—REV. 229, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that in the absence of any evidence of the land in question being inam, it has been properly excluded from the inam settlement, but its possession by the present occupants need not be disturbed pending the survey settlement, if the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that it can be legitimately treated as a "Makkan Amrayi" or "Fakir Takkya;" in which case no wet crops can be raised on the land.

2. The register of the village received with the above letter is herewith returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Inam Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

No. 7612—Rev. 33, dated Bangalore, 1st November 1876.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits explanation on the several points noticed by the late Offg. Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 1275—21, dated 17th May 1876, sanctioning the proposals for the revision of assessment in the Gudibanda Taluk of the Kolar District.

2. The discrepancy between the number of villages in the taluk, given by the Survey and that shewn in the accounts of this Office, is attributed to the fact that villages which were originally Dakhli have become Asli in course of time.

3. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that no ultimate advantage is to be gained by retaining the distinction of Asli and Dakhli villages. For administrative purposes they are ranged in groups and the distinction might be abolished whenever practicable, the Survey Department being left to settle the existing difference in the accounts, in regard to the number of villages in each taluk, during its settlement.

4. Adverting to the arguments adduced by Major Grant in paras 7 to 11 of his letter against Mr. Dalyell's suggestion that, in future, all lands which have been converted into wet or garden, under private wells since Mr. Bowring's order No. 227, dated 31st March 1863, may be treated as dry, provided they do not from their close proximity to a Government work of irrigation obtain water by percolation, the Chief Commissioner observes that he is by no means satisfied that the ryots who have spent their capital in digging wells on the strength of Mr. Bowring's proclamation will feel convinced that they have been altogether fairly dealt with in having had their lands classed as wet or garden and assessed accordingly. Mr. Saunders is inclined to doubt whether the Survey Commissioner has accorded sufficient consideration to them in altering the classification of their lands, however liberal or moderate the rates may be, which have been assigned upon such superior classification by reason of ample deductions on account of capital sunk having been granted. It would, certainly in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be more fair and equitable in all cases in which ryots have satisfactorily proved that they have constructed new wells on the strength of the conditions held out by Mr. Bowring's Proclamation of 31st March 1863, by the expenditure of their own capital and irrespective, of any advantages they have obtained by percolation from Government works of irrigation, if their lands were assessed at the highest dry rates instead of at wet or garden rates.

5. The explanation given by Major Grant in paras 12 to 15 of his letter in regard to the distinction observed in assessing garden and rice land is satisfactory.

6. The report referred to in para 16 on the subject of fixing the remuneration of the Totis, Talaris and Nirgantis will be separately considered.

7. It appears to the Chief Commissioner desirable that whenever a survey party is sent into a taluk for measurement, the fact should be notified in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information as is done in the case of inam settlements. The Commissioner of the Division will, before the commencement of the survey operations in each taluk, ascertain what villages have to be removed from the taluk and what should be added to it from other taluks and forward a list to the Survey Commissioner, after obtaining the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the proposed transfers. Care must be taken however not to encourage applications from ryots for transfers.

8. With regard to the imposition of a permanent wet rate on the lands under the Watadahoshalli tank the Chief Commissioner observes that it is necessary that the Government should provide for a regular supply of water which, in some years, is found to fail altogether. The Commissioner of Nundydroog Division is requested to report what measures he would suggest for improving the tank in question.

9. Major Grant states in para 20 of his letter that all claims put forward, at the time of the settlement, to remission of assessment by those who constructed or repaired tanks or wells at their own cost, have been registered for enquiry at the time of the settlement, and that only such cases as have to be dealt with under the terms of the Secretary's letter No. 104—9, dated 6th April 1872, will be specially reported upon. The Survey Commissioner's attention is drawn to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7402—448, dated 13th January 1875, which, in slight modification of the order quoted above, provides that the reduced wet assessment, *i. e.* the ordinary assessment according to classification with a reduction of ¼th, will be taken as that leviable, except when the highest dry land rate prevailing in the taluk is expressly entered in the mutchalika which will in that case be closely adhered to.

10. In order to obviate complaints being made after the settlement, it would be desirable that the Survey Superintendent should submit his proposals in regard to the disposal of cases of the kind referred to above with his report on the revision of assessment in the taluk.

11. It is reported that there are only two Dasavandam Bavadis in the Gudibanda Taluk and that they have been disposed of by the Inam Department. The final disposal of such inams was expressly ordered to be reserved to the Survey Department, and the Inam Superintendent is requested to report fully, with reference to this Office No. 5172—111, dated 26th January 1872 and No. 782—43, dated 12th May 1872, how the inams in question were disposed of by him and what was the nature of the settlement effected.

12. Major Grant suggests in paras 23 and 24 that instead of fixing a specific date by which the settlement report shall be communicated to the District Officers, it would be better to prescribe a date within which the settlement report, fully discussed and in complete form shall reach the Chief Commissioner's Office. Mr. Saunders considers it would be sufficient that the reports should reach this Office at least 3 months before the time fixed for the settlement.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

READ—

Letter No. 68, dated 2nd October 1876, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, reporting on the claim preferred by one Fakir Khaja Khalendar Alli Shaha to a tope said to be attached to his makkan in the Dharmesvara village of Nandagudi Sammat, Hoskote Taluk.

No. 7575—REV. 229, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that in the absence of any evidence of the land in question being inam, it has been properly excluded from the inam settlement, but its possession by the present occupants need not be disturbed pending the survey settlement, if the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that it can be legitimately treated as a "Makkan Amrayi" or "Fakir Takkya;" in which case no wet crops can be raised on the land.

2. The register of the village received with the above letter is herewith returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Inam Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

No. 7675—Rev. 35, dated Bangalore, 2nd November 1876.

Order.—In continuation of Proceedings No. 7414—167, dated 27th October 1876, the Chief Commissioner directs it to be intimated that as a further measure of relief called for by the circumstances of the present time, the following modifications of the Government demand have been prescribed for the current official year, and will be carried into effect by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts under the orders of Commissioners of Divisions.

I. The number of instalments (khists) of land revenue will as in last year be extended from 4 to 7 and fixed as follows:—

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Annas 2	3	3	2	2	2	2

Exception.—This concession is not applicable to the Malnad Taluks of the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions.

II. The orders directing interest at ½ pie per rupee per diem on all arrears of land revenue, mohatarfa, &c., are suspended for the current year.

III. The sale of grazing on unoccupied lands (Hulbanni) will not be enforced during the present year, in those taluks or parts of taluks which have been seriously affected by drought. The Commissioners will notify within their Divisions, the areas which under this order will be wholly exempted from the Hulbanni sales.

2. The measures above detailed will be notified in the *Mysore Gazette*, and the Chief Commissioner desires that every means may be taken by District Officers and Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions to make them generally known.

3. As the season advances and extent of the failure of the north-east monsoon can be fully ascertained, the Chief Commissioner will be able to determine what further measures of relief may become necessary, in respect of remissions or suspensions of land revenue. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts may be authorized however to grant remission of one half the assessment on all wet lands under tanks which have received no supply of water this year. This remission will comprise the khists from March to June inclusive.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 842, dated Bangalore, 23rd September 1876.

I have the honor to attach a form of register which, I beg to recommend, may be opened in all taluks hitherto unsettled, to record the number of private tanks and other works, with necessary particulars regarding each. I believe that there are already registers kept with the above object, but the information is most defective.

2. In carrying out the provisions of the Chief Commissioner's order Genl. No. 104—Rev. No. 9 of the 6th April 1872, in order to ascertain what tanks are entitled to a reduction of assessment, I have seldom, if ever, been able to dispose of any cases at the settlement, my enquiries having been protracted over many months during which the records of the taluk had to be ransacked for orders, and special inspection of tanks ordered which should have been made annually. There appears to me no reason whatever why the Superintendent of Survey should not find, when he comes to settle any taluk, a complete list of private tanks, with result of inspection by the Deputy Commissioner or other responsible Revenue Officer clearly recorded as to the state of the tank and the extent and cost of the repair in each case. The form of register now submitted provides for information on the above points, and I would urge the necessary orders being issued with as little delay as possible.

3. There can be no question that the annual inspection or at least one thorough inspection of these private tanks is in every way desirable.

| | | |

READ—

No. 192, dated 17th July 1876, from Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner.
„ 362—65, dated 27th July 1876, from Nagar Commissioner.
„ 329—52, „ 25th August 1876, from Ashtagram Commissioner.
„ 552—92, „ 22nd September 1876, from Nagar Commissioner.
„ 149, dated 7th October 1876, from Nundydroog Commissioner.
„ 1272, dated 21st „ 1876, from Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
„ 714 dated 28th „ 1876, „ „ Hassan.
„ 493—71 dated 30th October 1876, from Ashtagram Commissioner.

No. 7995—REV. 142, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The reports on cotton cultivation and trade in the different Districts of this Province for the year 1875—76, submitted with the above, having been reviewed, the Chief Commissioner observes that the information supplied is in many respects defective and unreliable.

2. The information embodied in some of the District reports as to the extent of land cultivated with cotton and the quantity exported does not tally with that contained in the statistical and trade returns as will be seen from the following comparative statement:—

Extent of cultivation.

	As per statistical return. Acres.	As per cotton report. Acres.
Túmkúr	728	... A. G.
Mysore	5,287	4,814 (including 22—20 cultivated with exotic.)
Kadur	35	205 (including 193—18 cultivated in the Tarikere Taluk.)

Quantity of cotton exported.

	As per trade return. Cwts. lbs.	As per cotton report. Cwts. lbs.
Bangalore	1,071—48	2,142—96
Mysore	2,142—96	125—36
Chitaldroog	... ...	2,550— 0

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore has not reported whether it has been the practice to any extent to press cotton before exporting it.

4. The reports for the Mysore and Hassan Districts contain no information as to imports; while that for the Chitaldroog District merely gives the quantity imported, but not the value.

Imports.

5. As regards the imports into Bangalore, Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts, there is a great disagreement between the figures now furnished and those entered in the trade returns as shewn in the margin.

	As per trade return. Cwts. lbs.	As per cotton report. Cwts. lbs.
Bangalore ...	34,285—80	6,922—104
Túmkúr ...	13,806—48	481— 56
Chitaldroog..	642—96	1,339— 32

6. There is likewise a striking difference between the average price of cotton exported from and imported into the Chitaldroog District. The average price per cwt. exported is Rs. 24—0—2; while the price of imported cotton is, according to trade returns, Rs. 4—10—0. The difference, Rs. 19—6—2, requires explanation.

7. In Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10379—24, dated 31st March 1876, the attention of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners was directed to the necessity of distinguishing between the imports of home-grown cotton and that brought in from

outside for local consumption. The information on this head has been furnished only for the Chitaldroog District and not for the others. Notwithstanding the difficulty which is reported to be in practice experienced in procuring information under this head, endeavours should be made to obtain as much information as possible and to give approximately correct figures.

8. The uses to which the imported cotton is applied in the several Districts have not been explained except by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, although this information was particularly called for by the Government of India in para 3 of their letter No. 11, dated 12th January 1875, printed with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9164—50, dated 17th March 1876.

9. No special reports have been submitted as to the results of experiments made with exotic cotton, as required by para 12 of the letter from Government of India, printed with Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7146—16, dated 7th December 1875. From the Annual Administration Reports however it appears that Wurda and Egyptian cotton cultivation was tried in the Bangalore District but proved a failure, and Hinganghat cotton in the Mysore District, the result of which has not as yet been reported. The report now submitted shews that no experiments were made in the Chitaldroog District; whereas the Deputy Commissioner in his letter to the Commissioner of Nagar No. 546, dated 18th August 1876, states that out of the total area of 15,875 acres 19 guntas brought under cultivation, 243 acres 37 guntas were cultivated with exotic cotton, but with what result is not known.

10. The returns excepting that of Mysore do not exhibit the results of the two preceding years for purposes of comparison, and attention is drawn to the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in their Resolution No. 10—391, dated 12th July 1875, printed with Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3827—114, dated 6th September 1875. No return in the prescribed form has been furnished for the Shimoga District.

11. The Chief Commissioner observes that want of information on the several points above noticed, as well as the late submission of the reports to this Office, have greatly interfered with the compilation of a complete report for submission to the Government of India within the prescribed date, and Mr. Saunders trusts that in future the report for each District will be submitted in a complete form through the Commissioner so as to reach this Office on or before the 15th of August in each year.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th November 1876.

Memorandum by the Survey Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1272, dated Poona, 3rd October 1876.

The appended letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is forwarded for orders.

2. It appears to the Survey Commissioner clear that the meaning of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 2148—67 of the 7th June last is in concurrence with the views expressed in the end of the 2nd para of the Survey Commissioner's memo No. 581 of the 19th April to which it is an answer, namely, that ¼ of the wet assessment of all land newly irrigated by a tank for the first time after the settlement be foregone in favor of the restorer of the tank, Government taking the remaining ¾.

3. But an ambiguity arises from the use of the words "not already occupied" in the Chief Commissioner's order above referred to; whether the land was already occupied or not if it was dry crop land would be immaterial, the point being whether it had previously had water applied to it, and not whether it had been occupied or unoccupied land. If this is the meaning as appears probable, the substitution of the words "not already irrigated" for "not already occupied" will clear up this point.

4. An additional point is referred in the letter of the Superintendent of Survey appended in the end of para 1, namely, is all dry crop land to whomsoever it may belong brought under irrigation from the tank to have ¼ remission of the wet assessment? The previous reference and order only applied to land in which the tank restorer had a direct interest. It is clear that a remission of ¼ of the wet assessment derivable from the tank is granted to the restorer as his remuneration; in the case of land in his own occupation the remission of ¼ of the wet assessment gives him the remuneration due as regards that land. But the case would be different as regards land in the "occupation" of another person, that is the "patta" land of another; a remission of ¼ of the assessment in this case would not benefit the restorer of the tank, and would benefit a person who had no claim to any advantage. It therefore becomes necessary to provide in such cases for the tank restorer receiving the ¼ remission of the wet assessment on land "occupied" by another person.

5. I doubt the advisability of adopting the apparently simple course of leaving the tank restorer to collect this ¼ from the occupant of the land; abuses would certainly arise which would cause much trouble in the long run. The best course in my opinion will be in all cases whether the land is in the restorer's occupation or not to debit the land with the full assessment, then if it is in the occupation of the restorer to credit him with the ¼ and collect only the ¾. If the land is in the occupation of a person other than the restorer, the whole assessment should be collected and ¼ paid to the restorer. One material advantage will arise from this course, namely, that the restorer in order to obtain his dues in a legitimate manner will watch over the appropriation of the water and not allow any one to take it without bringing the fact to notice. There would of course be the danger of the restorer and the occupant of the land combining to conceal the new irrigation and to receive and give more than the ¼ but less than the whole assessment with the object of defrauding Government, but the village officers should be some check on this, and besides the restorer might be held liable in case of detection in such a fraud to entire forfeiture of his right to ¼ of the proceeds of the wet assessment. If this plan is adopted, these remissions of assessment should be brought to account under a distinct denomination and not mixed up with ordinary remissions.

6. This matter is not without its difficulties, inseparable from the system as far as I know peculiar to Mysore of permitting the restoration of tanks by private individuals. As regards the past this system is a fact, and we have to make the best of it, and I can at present see no better mode than that above detailed.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 807, dated Bangalore, 12th September 1876.

I have the honor to point out that the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2148—R. 67, dated 7th June 1876, leaves the question raised by me in my letter No. 48 of the 21st January 1876 and forwarded for orders by you under your memo No. 581 of the 9th April 1876, still in doubt. In para 1 of my letter above quoted I requested instructions as to the mode of procedure under two distinct sets of circumstances (1) when the repairer or constructor of a private tank wanted to make use of the water for dry crop land in his own patta, and (2) for dry crop land in the patta of another. I am not clear as to whether I am to understand from the Chief Commissioner's orders above quoted that *all* dry crop land, to whomsoever it may belong, brought under irrigation from the tank, is to have ¼ remission of the wet assessment.

2. I would also point out that the words "not already occupied" in the 4th line of the Chief Commissioner's order are open to misconstruction. I presume that the words intended to be used were "not already irrigated." I would at all events beg for clear instructions on the points mooted in my original letter, as cases are likely to be of frequent occurrence.

No. 7905—Rev. 239, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner remarks that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has rightly apprehended the intention of the order contained in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2148—Rev. 67, dated 7th June 1876, as conceding the ¼ reduced assessment to additional lands, not already occupied *for wet cultivation*, in the cases of tanks restored under the terms of the circular of 1863.

2. The course proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in para 5 of his memorandum above recorded, in assessing the lands referred to in the preceding para, and in disposing of the ¼ assessment payable to the restorer of such tanks, is approved of, and will be enjoined upon District Officers for adoption.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 8276.
R. 132.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, 16*th November* 1876.

To

The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

Sir,

Adverting to para 3 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7675—Rev. 35, dated 2nd instant, I am desired to state that after consultation with yourself and the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Saunders resolves to empower you to give the Jamabandi Officers in your Division, discretionary authority to grant remissions in the case of dry lands, to the extent of two, or at the utmost three khists (these being the latter khists of the demand for the current year) in the case of ryots whose total kandayam does not exceed Rs. 35, and to the extent of one khist, or in special cases two khists, in the case of others whose circumstances also warrant this measure of relief. Exceptional cases in which further remission seems indispensable should be referred for your orders, as the jamabandi settlement proceeds.

2. With regard to the authority granted to the Deputy Commissioners in the Proceedings under reference, to remit on wet lands to the extent of one half the assessment, I am desired to remark that the concession in this case is simply permissive and not absolute, and that the Jamabandi Officer should exercise his discretion in withholding a remission to that extent, in those cases where a fair crop has been obtained last year.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 8425—886.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information.

" By Order,"

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th November 1876.

From the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 33, dated Bangalore, 15th June 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the *petition of Ramanna, Jodidar of Dalasahalli in the Hoskote Taluk, as called for in your official memo No. 2417—G. 393 of the 9th instant.

*Herewith returned.

2. The five villages noted below were registered in the names of Nagappa, father of the petitioner, and of Púrnaiya.

	Village.	Description.	Extent.	Assessment.	Jari or not.	Jodi.	Quit-rent.	R. sheet No.	Case No.
			K. K. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
A.	1. Dalasagere (Asali) ...	Dry & wet.	91-10-5¾	467-3-5		424-11-10	430-0-0	496 and 629	5
B.	2. Siddanhalli ...	Do	33-13-12¼	473-11-0		430-9-11	436-0-0	625	6
C.	3. Meduru ...	Do	11-1-8¼	98-2-6		89-3-9	90-0-0	519	3
D.	4. Geddalhallipura ...	Do	29-19-11¼	226-13-8		206-3-8	209-0-0	520	3
E.	5. Hosvenkatpura ..	Do	7-4-0	18-3-9		16-9-4	17-0-0	627	1
	(All Jodi villages)	Total.....	173-9-5½	1,284-2-4	Jari.	1,167-6-6	1,182-0-0		

3. These five villages are held under one grant, but in 1847 the parties divided, and, by the deed of partition, No. 4 village, Geddalhallipura, fell to the share of Púrnaiya's father, and the other 4 to Nagappa. The proportion of jodi on No. 4 village would be Rs. 206—3—8, but by the deed of partition it was agreed that Púrnaiya's father should pay Rs. 471—4—4 to the Government out of the total jodi of Rs. 1,167—6—6 on the five villages.

4. This arrangement was accepted by the Revenue authorities at the time; but, during the inam settlement, Púrnaiya appealed to me to apportion the jodi on each village, and it was manifest that a jodi of Rs. 471—4—4 could not be imposed on a village assessed only at Rs. 226—13—8, in order to carry out the terms of a private agreement. The true value of the village would be known after its survey, when the final quit-rent would be imposed, and it was pointed out to the petitioner that any loss he might sustain, by his branch of the family having now to pay more of the Government demand than had been decided on when they had divided off, would be recoverable through the civil courts, or they could re-adjust the division they had formerly arrived at.

5. The question of the issue of a separate title deed for No. 4 village to Púrnaiya has arisen. Under the former rules separate title-deeds were issued to alienees and legally divided members of a family, but in the grantvar correspondence only recognized alienees are declared to be entitled to separate title deeds, and divided members of a family would appear to have been overlooked. In any case I am of opinion that each whole inam village should have its own separate and distinct title for the future, and that a number of whole inam villages should not be clubbed into one title-deed, without any regard to present possession and enjoyment, merely because they had been originally granted in one sannad to the founder of the family.

Appeal petition No. 72, dated 10th April 1876, from Ramanna, Jodidar of Dalasahalli in the Hoskote Taluk and counter petition No. 1375, dated 4th August 1876, from his cousin Púrnaiya.

No. 6320—G. 1074, dated 25th September 1876.

Order thereon.—The facts of this case are briefly these. The five villages named in the margin* were originally granted to one Nandagudi Venkatkrishnaiya and included in one sannad, the jodi payable to Government, which was fixed in a lump sum of 500 pagodas, being, after certain deductions, reduced to Pagodas 401—F. 2—V. 15 or Rs. 1,167—6—6. After the death of the original grantee, his sons Nagappa and Venkatachalaiya mutually effected a division of the family property in 1853—54, when villages Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 fell to the share

*1. Dalasagere.
2. Siddanhalli.
3. Meduru.
4. Geddalhalli.
5. Venkatapura.

of Nagappa and village No. 4 to that of Venkatachalaiya. It was however agreed that Venkatachalaiya should pay Rs. 471—4—4 towards the jodi, while the balance of Rs. 696—2—2 was to be paid by Nagappa. This arrangement was continued up to the inam settlement when the jodi was apportioned by the Assistant Superintendent as shewn in the margin. The result is that the individual who was enjoying village No. 4 has now to pay only Rs. 206—3—8; whereas, according to the agreement of 1853—54, he had to pay Rs. 471—4—4.

	Villages.	Division of amount of jodi hitherto paid. Rs.	A.	P.
	Dalasagere ...	424	11	10
	Siddanhalli ...	430	9	11
Ramanna (Appellant) ...	Medura ...	89	3	9
	Venkatapura ...	16	9	4
	Total.....	961	2	10
Pámaiya (Respondent) ...	Gaddalhalli ...	206	3	8
	Grand Total.....	1,167	6	6

2. The Inam Superintendent confirmed the Assistant's settlement, observing that the Inam Department cannot recognize the private agreement entered into between the parties, but can only apportion the jodi and the quit-rent to each village, and referred the parties to the civil courts for adjustment of their differences.

3. In submitting the Proceedings to this Office, Major Cole requests permission to deviate from the existing practice so far as to issue separate title deeds for each of the villages.

4. The Chief Commissioner observes that the appeal preferred in this case against the proceedings of the Superintendent of Inam Settlements should have been presented to the Survey and Inam Commissioner, whose opinion therefore is requested on the two points which remain to be determined in this case, *viz.* (1) whether the Superintendent of Inam Settlements was right in apportioning the quit-rent according to the beriz of each village notwithstanding that the five villages were included in one grant, and (2) whether under the circumstances of the case sparate title deeds may be issued as suggested by Major Cole.——To the Inam Commissioner in Mysore with Proceedings and appeal petitions.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1364, dated Poona, 21st October 1876.

With reference to Chief Commissioner's order No. 6320—1074 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to state my opinion as follows:—

2. The five villages referred to were originally one grant to one person on a jodi consisting of one lump sum of Rs. 1,167—6—0. After the death of the original grantee, the sons Nagappa and Venkatachalaiya made a division of these villages, the first taking four villages and the other one village, and by mutual agreement arranged between themselves that the first named son should pay Rs. 696-2-2 as his jodi on the four villages he took, and the second named Rs. 471—4—4 on the one village falling to his share. This appears to have been a private agreement and is not stated to have received any sanction from competent authority; but the respective quotas of jodi appear to have been paid, and so long as the Government thus received its just dues in full, there was no call for interference.

3. But at the inam settlement a fresh apportionment of the jodi was made by the Inam Assistant to the effect that Venkatachalaiya instead of paying Rs. 471—4—4 should in future pay only Rs. 206—3—8, and Nagappa instead of paying Rs. 696—2—2 was to pay Rs. 961—2—10; the Inam Superintendent in confirming this decision observing that the private agreement was not recognizable by the Inam Department, which had only to apportion the jodi and quit-rent to each village; and referred the parties to the civil court for adjustment of their differences.

4. In my opinion the Inam Department had most decidedly no business whatever to treat these five villages as five separate cases or otherwise than as one indivisible grant, bound together as the grant of the villages was by a comprehensive jodi on the whole in a lump, and that the Inam Department further had no call to interfere with or deal with the apportionment of the jodi on each village which might and in this case did prove a serious interference with the rights of individuals, probably forcing them into litigation which would never have arisen but for this act of the Inam Department. In my view the functions of the Inam Department are confined to determining not between man and man, as in effect if their decision was good they did in this case, but merely to determine what grants of alienations of revenue are good and recognized by Government. Had these villages been confirmed as originally granted as one inam on one lump jodi to the representative of the original grantee, the decision would in my opinion have been the only right one and one which in itself could have given rise to no insecurity of tenure or possibility of litigation. The inam having thus been recognized as valid those entitle to share in it would have settled their shares and quotas of jodi by mutual agreement, if they had not already done so as in this case, and in case of future difference would resort to the civil court.

5. The above opinion is given quite irrespective of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 811—152, dated 30th April 1874, and would have been given to the same effect had that order never been given; these cases were, it appears, decided on in 1874 and 1875, and after the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 811—152, dated 30th April 1874, had come into operation, and therefore, as it appears to me, not only in opposition to those orders but also to that which was right and reasonable in itself.

6. With respect to the second question, as to whether a separate title deed may be issued for each village, my opinion is as follows.

7. The five villages are held conjointly for a jodi payable in one sum without apportionment on each village. There is neither authority, reason, or moreover means for apportioning the jodi on each village separately with a due regard to its value, for the ancient beriz is no guide to the present value. Without an apportionment of the jodi separate title deeds are an impossibility, for with a separate deed a separate declaration of liability to a certain amount of jodi is a necessity. Moreover by an apportionment on such uncertain data one village might easily be rated much above its full "kandayam" value, and others under their proper quota of jodi; the overrated village might be resigned, the under rated ones being held on by other sharers, evidently to the loss of Government. If the whole five villages were continued as one grant, they would be as hitherto jointly and severally liable to Government for the whole lump jodi due to Government, and let private arrangements and sub-divisions occur as they might, the Government would always be secure of receiving the total jodi due.

8. On this point also my opinion is given quite irrespective of the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 811—152, dated 30th April 1874, on what appears to me to be the only justifiable settlement of a case involving facts as represented. The Chief Commissioner's order above quoted would directly interdict the issue of separate title deeds even had these villages not been tied together by the bond of a lump jodi payment.

9. From the above it may be understood that in my opinion the five villages should be treated as one grant subject to the payment of a fixed lump jodi, and that the quit-rent should also be fixed in one sum on the whole five villages, leaving the sharers to settle their respective quotas among themselves, and that one title deed only should be issued, any sharers in the inam being free to obtain an authenticated copy of the one title deed issued.

No. 8387—Rev. 249, dated Bangalore, 17th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner fully concurs in the views expressed by the Hon'ble Colonel Anderson in his letter above quoted. The five villages in question having been granted by His Highness the late Maharaja under one sanad, for a jodi expressed in a lump sum of 500 pagodas, and the Government having no cognizance of the private agreement between the parties, it would have been more in accordance with the present grantvar system and the instructions conveyed in this Office Proceedings No. 811—152, dated 30th April 1874, if the title deed was issued collectively, leaving the parties to determine their respective rights under it.

2. The settlement already made by the Inam Department, where by the jodi was apportioned and quit-rent charged separately for each village, is quashed, and the Inam Superintendent is requested to revise the settlement in accordance with the views expressed by the Inam Commissioner.

3. The papers received with the Inam Superintendent's docket No. 52, dated 7th August 1876, are herewith returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Inam Commissioner.
,, Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th November 1876.

No. 8713—Rev. 39, dated Bangalore, 24th November 1876.

Order.—The returns for the quarter ending 30th September 1876 shew that the mortality among cattle from sickness was as shewn in the following statement:—

Number.	Districts.	Quarter ending 30th September 1875.	Quarter ending 30th September 1876.	Difference.		Quarter ending 30th June 1876.	Difference between the columns 4 & 7.		Description of Cattle.	Percentage of Increase as compared with the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.	Percentage of Increase as compared with the Quarter ending 30th June 1876.
				Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.		Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bangalore ...	7,092	6,605	...	6·86	8,678	...	23·88	Cows	250·11	86·99
2	Kolar ...	5,828	7,431	27·5	...	8,462	...	12·18	Bulls or Bullocks	238·85	78·44
3	Túmkúr ...	2,863	28,863	908·13	...	7,685	275·57	...	He-Buffaloes	194·06	76·22
4	Mysore ...	5,253	8,219	56·46	..	7,364	11·61	...	She do	296·84	79·39
5	Hassan ...	9,093	21,169	132·8	...	7,867	169·08	...	Sheep and Goats	111·33	44·97
6	Shimoga ...	6,110	13,372	118·85	...	13,148	1·7	...			
7	Kadur ...	2,306	12,768	453·68	...	5,838	118·7	...			
8	Chitaldroog.	5,740	36,314	532·64	...	19,647	84·83	...			
	Total.....	44,285	1,34,741	204·25	..	78,689	71·23	...			

2. In all the Districts except Bangalore the death rate has been on the increase, which result is much to be deplored.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th November 1876.

READ—

Nundydroog	Commissioner's letter	No. 177,	dated 6th January 1874.
Ashtagram	do	do No. 291—70,	dated 15th August 1873.
Nagar	do	do No. 352—118,	dated 3rd October 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1409, dated Bangalore, 17th June 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 1907—51 of the 1st instant, requesting an expression of opinion regarding the new forms of demand, collection and balance statements proposed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1856—15 of 10th July 1873. I beg to submit the following remarks.

Form No. I of "Land Revenue."

I observe that the return is sub-divided into the following major heads :—

I. Sarkar Villages.
II. Inam villages and lands.
III. Pasture lands.
IV. Miscellaneous.

The above classification differs however in a measure from that which was laid down by the Chief Commissioner in 1862—63 and which has been adopted ever since in the Treasury accounts, namely:—

I. Village settlements.—

Permanently settled villages.
Villages on progressive rental.
Do rented for one year.
Do lightly assessed.

II. Individual settlements.—

Kandayam of Government lands.
Batayi.
Inam.

III. Pasture lands.—

IV. Miscellaneous.—

1. Tax on coffee produce.
2. Tax on back-yards.
3. Amrayi.
4. Collections not included in jamabandi.
5. Concealed cultivation.
6. Collections from unclaimed inam lands.
7. Fees on coffee pattas.
8. Sale of rights of occupancy of unreserved lands.
9. Interest on arrears of revenue and fees for notices.

It is very desirable to preserve an exact correspondence between the classification of the Revenue Returns and the Treasury Accounts, so as to admit of the latter being used for the purpose of verifying the collections shewn in the former. The classification in the Treasury accounts should however be subordinated to that of the District Revenue returns. These again must be based on the returns of taluks. In determining the classification, therefore, it is of primary importance that it should be such as can be readily followed by the Taluk Amildars and written up direct from the Revenue accounts which they are required to keep. I would invite special attention to this point, both with the view of simplifying the preparation of the returns required from the taluks and of making them the more reliable and readily capable of verification by the Deputy Commissioner or other inspecting officer.

Another point of considerable importance is that the Revenue returns should be confined to items which are capable of being entered as positive demands. The demands under the major heads I to III appear to be of that nature, but several of the items classed under IV. Miscellaneous in the proposed form are only of a casual nature and cannot be recorded as demands at the jamabandi, except by way of estimate. The objection to admitting these in the regular Revenue returns is that such casual receipts may improperly be taken to the credit of fixed demands. I would suggest therefore that such of the

"Miscellaneous" receipts as can be estimated at the jamabandi should be entered, each under a separate appropriate head under IV. "Miscellaneous," in the Return of Land Revenue Demands, &c., and others in an entirely separate Return of "Casual Land Revenue Receipts."

Form No. II, Miscellaneous Heads of (Imperial or Provincial) Revenue.

The first of the major heads proposed in this form is "Forest." I beg to suggest that it may be restricted to such forest revenue as is under the management of Revenue Officers alone, excluding State-forests which are under the management of the Forest Department. The revenue of the latter will be shewn in the returns of the Conservator, who will be responsible for the realizations.

"Abkari" calls for no remark. Under the major head of "Sayer Customs" which it is proposed to exhibit in aggregate, I would advise a separate column for each of the sub-heads of Betel-nut, Tobacco, Betel leaves, Cocoanuts, Opium, Pepper, Cardamoms, (casual or) miscellaneous receipts.

"Salt Pans" and "Opium" are the next major heads. It would be convenient, I submit, to have two returns of "Miscellaneous Imperial or Provincial;" No. I including the major heads of Forest Abkari, Sayer, Salt and Opium, and No. 2 for the following heads which represent collections only without demands, *viz.* "*Stamps*" (with 3 columns for General Stamp Paper and (1) Labels and (1) for Court Fee Labels), "*Post Office*," "*Judicial*" (with one column for fines, one for forfeitures, and another for miscellaneous receipts) "*Police*," "*Education*" "*Public Works*" and "*Miscellaneous.*" I observe that under "Public Works" it is proposed to have a column headed "Refunds," and another headed "Debits to the District Fund as per Deputy Accountant General's dockets." The latter column is now superfluous, as the debits referred to do not pass through the accounts of either the District or the Taluk Treasuries. The receipts under "Public Works" are of a casual character, consisting chiefly of saving repaid from works executed by Civil Officers from Public Works Funds, and may be so described in the return.

No. III, District Fund (with sub-heads of Local Cesses.)

This return should more correctly be styled one of "*Local Cesses*," as the head "District Fund" in the public accounts does not represent the collections on account of local cesses, but the assignments made therefrom to the funds. The District Fund return should, I think, be confined to receipts realized by the Revenue Department for final credit to the District Fund Committees, such as "Ferry Collections," "Cattle Fines and Sales," "Contributions expected from the Public," and "Miscellaneous." I would suggest a separate return for these, which together with No. III of local cesses will afford the means of framing the budget estimates of the District Funds.

The head of local cesses is one of those which come strictly within the scope of the jamabandi settlement, and it is of importance for the controlling officers to see not only that the estimated collections are realized, but that the demand does not encroach on the State revenue, in addition to which the cesses are leviable. I note in the margin the sub-heads necessary for this return of local cesses. It should have separate entries for the one anna and the half anna, as in many cases both rates are levied in the same taluk.

A. Local Cesses levied on—
1. Land Revenue.
2. Forests.
3. Abkari.
4. Sayer.
5. Salt.
6. Tolls.
7. Miscellaneous.

N. B.—Cess at one anna per rupee to be shewn separately from cess at ½ anna.

B. Irrigation Cess.
at 1 anna.
at ½ anna.

Form No. IV of Municipal Funds.

The return proposed appears to be unobjectionable.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th November 1876.

No. 8724—Rev. 40, dated Bangalore, 24th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The forms of monthly Revenue Accounts have been revised in this Office in accordance with the suggestions made by the Deputy Accountant General in the above letter, in view to assimilate them to the Treasury Accounts; but before authorizing their adoption, the Chief Commissioner desires that they be forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions for opinion.

Form No. I—is intended to shew the demand, collection and balance of land revenue.

Form No. II—shews the casual land revenue receipts which cannot possibly be estimated at the time of jamabandi.

Form No. III—shews the demand, collection and balance under the head of "Miscellaneous (Imperial or Provincial)."

Form No. IV—shews the miscellaneous collections without demand.

Form No. V—shews the demand, collection and balance under the head of "Local Cess."

Form No. VI—shews the demand, collection and balance of irrigation cess payable by inamdars.

Form No. VII—shews the District Fund receipts.

Form No. VIII—shews the demand, collection and balance of the municipal funds.

2. As it is in contemplation to introduce these forms from the beginning of the next official year, the Commissioners of Divisions are requested to submit their views as early as possible.

R. A. COLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

NO. I.

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection and Balance under the head "Land Revenue" of the District for the month of 18 .

No.	Taluks.	Outstanding balance brought over.			Demand for current month.									Total including outstanding balance.	Collections.											Balance outstanding at the close of current month.				
		Balance up to the end of March 18	Balance of current demand unrealized at the close of last month.	Total.	Village settlement.		Individual settlement.				Assessed pasture lands (huigeval) and grazing dues under Revenue Department.	Tax on coffee produce.	Rents and taxes on groves, trees, orchards in villages and topes.	Total demand for the month.		Actual collections as per District Treasury Officer's Certificate.								Remissions sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Total including remissions.	For the year 18 .	For the year 18 .	For the year 18 .	For the current year's demand.	Total	Remarks.
					Permanently settled villages (kayamgutta)	Jodi or lightly assessed villages.	Government.		Inam.							Permanently settled villages (kayamgutta)	Jodi or lightly assessed villages	Ryotwar or Kandayam.	Batayi.	Jodi.	Combined quit-rent.	Assessed pasture lands (huigeval) and grazing dues under Revenue Department.	Tax on coffee produce.	Rents and taxes on groves, trees, orchards in villages and topes.	Total collections						
							Ryotwar or Kandayam.	Batayi.	Jodi.	Combined quit-rent																				

N. B.—Particulars of remission and collections in excess of demand should be noted in column of remarks

No. II.

Statement shewing the Casual Land Revenue Receipts of the District for the month of 18 .

No.	Taluk.	Sale proceeds of Government lands		Collections from land cultivated and not included in the Jamabandi.	Collections from concealed cultivation.	Collections from cultivation of unclaimed inam lands	Fees on coffee pattas	Fees for notices in collecting revenue	Fines and forfeitures of Revenue Courts.	Other items	Total.	Remarks.
		Coffee Jungles.	Sale of right of occupancy of unreserved lands.									

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under the head 'Miscellaneous' (Imperial or Provincial) in the District of for the month of

| Name of Taluk | Arrears up to the end of last month | | | | | | | | Demand for the current month | | | | | | | |

No. IV.

Statement shewing the Miscellaneous Collections (Imperial or Provincial) without Demand for the District of for the month of 18

Taluks.	Stamps.			Post Office.		Law and Justice.									Education, Building school fees, sale of tanks, &c.	Savings arising from works executed by Civil Officers.	Public Works.			Forest.	Abkarí or excise on spirits and drugs.	Interest on arrears of—			Miscellaneous.	Total collections as per District Treasury Officer's certificate.
	General stamp papers.	Labels.	Court fee labels.	Total.	Postage collections.	Fines, refunds, sale proceeds of useless houses, &c.	Total.	Criminal and Civil Courts.									Contributions.	Total.	Land Revenue.			Assessed taxes.	Salt pans.	Total.		
								Fines.	Forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registration fees, &c.	Jail receipts.	Police.												

No. III.

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection and Balance under the head "Miscellaneous" (Imperial or Provincial) in the District of for the month of 187 .

| No. | Arrears up to the end of last month | | | | | | | | | Demand for the current month. | | | | | | | | |

No. IV.

Statement showing the Miscellaneous Collections (Imperial or Provincial) without Demand for the District of for the month of 18

Taluk.	Stamps.				Post Office.		Law and Justice.										Public Works.			Interest on arrears of—						Miscellaneous.	Total collections as per District Treasury Officer's certificate.
	General stamp papers.	Labels.	Court fee labels.	Total.	Postage collections.	Fines, refunds, sale proceeds of waste houses, &c.	Total.	Criminal and Civil Courts. Fines.	Forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Legislation fees, &c.	Jail receipts.	Police.	Education, including school fees, sale of books, &c.	Savings remitted from works executed by Civil Officers.	Contributions.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari or excise on spirituous drugs.	Vessel taxes.	Salt Pans.	Total.		

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th November 1876.

No. V.

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection and Balance under the head "Local Cess" for the District of for the month of 187 .

| No. | Taluks. | Out-standing balance at the close of last month. | | Demand for the current month. | | |

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Irrigation Cess payable by Inamdars, for the District of for the month of 18

No.	Taluk.	Outstanding balance at the close of last month.	Demand for the month.	Total.	Collections as per Treasury Officer's certificate.	Remission sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.	Total including remission.	Balance.					Remarks.
								For the year 18	For the year 18	For the year	For the current year.	Total.	

N. B.—Particulars of collections in excess of demand should be noted in column of remarks.

No. VII.

Statement shewing the District Fund Receipts of the District for the month of 18 .

No.	Taluk.	Ferry collections.	Sale of stray cattle.	Fines for cattle trespass.	Contribution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.

No. VIII.

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection and Balance under the head "Municipal Collections" for the District of for the month of 187 .

No.	Taluks.	Arrears.	Demand.														Total including arrears.	Collections.								Balance.				Remarks.
			Octroi.			Assessed Taxes.			Building sites.	Stray Cattle.	Fines for Cattle trespass.	Other items.	Total.	Octroi.	Assessed taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remission.	Total including remission.	Octroi.	Assessed taxes.	Miscellaneous.		Total.	For the year just past.	For the current year.	Total.		
			Transferred from Imperial Revenue.	As per Municipal Rules.	Total.	Transferred from Imperial Revenue.	As per Municipal Rules.	Total.																					

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 28th November 1876.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 131, R, dated Bangalore, 11th September 1876.

I have the honor to forward for the Chief Commissioner's orders the accompanying copy of letter No. 442 of the 6th instant from the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, soliciting instructions regarding an application from a discharged Siledar for the grant of a piece of land on Kaul tenure in the surveyed and settled Taluk of Túmkúr.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 442, dated Túmkúr, 6th September 1876.

An application having been received in this Office from a discharged Siledar of the Mysore Military Department for the grant of a piece of land on Kaul tenure in the surveyed and settled Taluk of Túmkúr, I have the honor to solicit the favor of instructions on the subject, as "from the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7990—Rev. 77, dated the 24th January 1876" it would appear that such grants in settled taluks should not be encouraged.

No. 8817—Rev. 163, dated Bangalore, 28th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the order of 6th June 1874, No. 1736—17, did not limit its application to grants of land being made only in unsettled taluks, nor was such limitation intended by the subsequent order dated 24th January 1876, No. 7990—77, though it was suggested that lands might be assigned as far as practicable in unsettled taluks.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Report on the plantations of the Nundydroog Division.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 8125—241, R. F., dated 14th Nov. 1876.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	*Index Chart of the Mysore Forest Reserves.* Communicating correspondence on the subject to Conservator.	No. 8408—250, R. F., dated 18th Nov. 1876.	...	...	2
5 to 6	*State-Forests.* Approving of Conservator's action in opening out to the public.	No. 8636—259, R. F., dated 23rd Nov. 1876.	...	Part I, Gl. Nov. 1876. No.	3 to 4
7 to 8	*Letter from Conservator, submitting replies to queries in Chief Commissioner's Review on the Forest Report for* 1875—76. Passing orders thereon.	No. 8791—265, R. F., dated 28th Nov. 1876.	...	...	5 to 6

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 14th November 1876.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Revenue-Forests, No. 2013—170, dated Bangalore, 30th October 1876.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that I have lately inspected 8 out of the 10 fuel plantations in this Division, and beg to submit the following remarks for information and orders, should the Chief Commissioner consider any to be necessary.

2. The estimated work for the year was 930 acres to be planted up; owing to the failure of the rains from the south-west, but 633½ acres have been planted up, and the stock of young trees in the nurseries thus unexpectedly left on hand is allowed to die out.

3. At 7 out of the 10 plantations, I have requested Mr. Daly to stop all work in progress in the nurseries. The supply of water is already so low that it is with difficulty that any can be obtained for the seedlings, and I think it would be labor and money wasted to continue this work.

4. At 3 of the plantations, *Kadgodi*, *Jadiganhalli* and *Nellal*, the nurseries will be kept up, as there is a small supply of water, which if carefully used may last till the mango showers of 1877 fall.

5. I intend however to continue cutting out thorns and pitting land in 8 of the plantations, and though the area that we shall be able to plant during 1877—78 will be small, the land may as well be got ready in the hope that the rains of 1877—78 and 1878—79 will prove favorable, and admit of a great breadth of land being planted, and so adjust the average extension. Another reason for continuing to pit the land is that work is thus afforded to the villagers in the neighbourhood of the plantations, and this is a great boon in the present time of scarcity.

6. As I can only shew *planted areas* in my annual statements, as a set off against the whole expenditure incurred during the year, the average cost *per acre* during 1876—77 will be higher than in 1875—76 and very much higher in 1877—78; when, as I have already explained, the planted area will be very small, while my proposal to continue the work shewn in paras 4 and 5 will involve the ordinary expenditure. As this work will be carried out, in the hope of better seasons, I would respectfully ask whether the Chief Commissioner will for the reasons set forth in paras 4 and 5, sanction my thus, as it were, discounting the future.

7. The *Jadiganhalli* plantation I inspected on the 5th instant: I was agreeably surprised to find it looking so well. In my Annual Report for 1875—76, I noted that this plantation seemed to be peculiarly favored with rain. During the present season, it has again been fortunate as compared with others. On the day that I inspected it, a smart shower, lasting some 20 minutes, fell all over it. Not a drop fell on the *Nellal* plantation 2 miles away; and the road between *Jadiganhalli* and Bangalore (21 miles) was dry and dusty till Bangalore itself was reached. I hope that this plantation will, all things considered, stand the threatened drought pretty well, though the failures, especially among the fresh planting of 1876—77, will be higher than in an ordinary season; and it cannot be expected that the older trees will make much growth.

8. The *Nellal* plantation I inspected on the same day. Part of it looked well, part of it very poor, and the trees here will I fear suffer much.

9. The *Kadgodi* plantation, although the oldest trees (of 1873—74), have made but little growth during the last trying season of 1875, and the worse one of 1876, looks on the whole healthy, but I cannot disguise my fears that even here, the coming trial will kill off very many young trees.

10. The *Karpanhalli* plantation, (with the exception of a small outlying portion), suffered greatly from drought last year, and the dry weather of this year has reduced it to a very pitiful condition. I do not propose to continue pitting here, indeed the work is already stopped, and all operations here will shortly be at a standstill. The outlying portion, a sandy strip covered with very fine young casuarinas in their fourth year, is looking very well, and the ground is well shaded. But in the middle of it two fine young trees have just withered.

11. The *Marsandra* and *Kurandhalli* plantations are looking badly. They had but little rain last year, and very little this. The large tank near Marsandra is perfectly dry; and the soil in the plantation is apparently baked to a great depth.

12. The *Appasandra* plantation is reported on badly by the Assistant Conservator; I have not seen it lately. Here I propose to clear thorns but not to pit.

13. Up to a late date the *Bara Hosahardi* and *Chota Hosahardi* plantations looked healthy, but they have within the last month gone off greatly. In the latter all the wells are dry, and in the former there is but a little muddy water left in one spot. Parts of *Chota Hosahardi* however on the 14th instant looked much better than I had hoped to have seen them.

14. All work has been stopped at the the *Kumbalgode* plantation. Water failed there in July, and the whole place looks very bad.

15. A very large quantity of seed is being collected this year and it will be put down in the pits where trees of former years have died out, a short while before the rains of 1877—78 may be expected. Should that season prove a favorable one, the expenditure in replanting failures in 1878—79 will be lessened in proportion as these seeds germinate and the seedlings live through the hot weather of 1878.

No. 8125—Rev-F. 241, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The proceedings reported in paras 3, 4 and 5 of the above letter are approved.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary

To—The Conservator of Forests.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Superintendent of Forest Surveys,
No. 1407—Rev.-F. 332, dated Bangalore, 24th August 1876.

In reply to para 3 of your No. 253 of the 8th instant, I have the honor to forward, by to-day's post, the index chart (sent me in an informal manner with a private note from Mr. Jellicoe,) having shewn the approximate positions of the Mysore forest reserves. The chart is on so small a scale that the position of the forests is very roughly shewn. The red ink figures are entered to guide the eye, I have entered none of the ghat-forests, they are not demarcated; nor have I entered any of the forests in the Sorab, Shikarpur and Honnali Taluks. They are still unsettled. Plantations too are not shewn.

2. The demarcation lines round all the forests shewn in the map, with the exception of Nos. 2, 3 and 4, are clear, and cannot be missed by any survey party. But I cannot engage to give the promise you ask in such general terms. Our lines are cleared from time to time. If the Topographical Department will let me know in what month they will be working in the taluks in which the forests lie, and give me sufficient notice, say two months, the lines will in that case be specially looked too. The Officers of the Topographical Survey here have been furnished with lists, shewing in detail the locality of each demarcated forest, and the details of the forest boundaries.

3. The scale of 4 inches=1 mile, will, I think, do very well for us.

Office of the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, No. 314, dated Dehra Dún, the 12th September 1876.

Copy of the above, and of the chart which accompanied it, forwarded to the Inspector General of Forests, in continuation of this Office No. 254 of the 8th ultimo.

Captain van Someren has been requested to furnish a nominal list of the 21 reserves, the positions of which he has indicated on the index chart, and a copy of the list will be forwarded when received.

It is suggested that the Surveyor General be requested to arrange, at the time of the execution of the Topographical Survey of Mysore, for the preparation of separate maps of these reserves on the scale of 4″ = 1 mile, and that he also be requested to instruct his Officers to give Captain van Someren the notice he requires in order to ensure his boundary marks being renovated.

Colonel Thuillier intimated to me his willingness to undertake the separate maps herein suggested should their preparation be desired.

From the Surveyor General of India, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. F. 651, dated Simla, 1st November 1876.—
Enclosure, an Index Map.

In returning the accompanying index map shewing the position of the forest reserves in Mysore, received under cover of your letter No. 1061, dated the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to state for the information of the Government of India, that instructions have been issued to the Executive Officers of the Mysore Topographical Survey, to comply with the wishes of the Forest Department as far as practicable during the current season.

Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1224, Forests, dated Simla, 8th November 1876.

Copy, with copy of endorsement from Superintendent of Forest Surveys to the Inspector General of Forests, No. 314, dated the 12th September last, forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for communication to the Conservator of Forests.

"By Order,"
C. J. LYALL,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 8408—Rev.-F. 250, dated Bangalore, 18th November 1876.

Ordered, that the foregoing papers be communicated to the Conservator of Forests for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
" Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 23rd November 1876.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2184—Rev.-F. 187, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1876.

Acting on your demi-official of the 10th instant, and on para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7991—Genl. 176 of the 10th instant, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information and any orders which he deems necessary, copies of my letters Nos. 2150—527, 2151—528 and 2152—529 of this date to the Commissioners of the three Divisions of the Mysore Province.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 2150—Rev.-F 527, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1876.

I have the honor in accordance with the instructions contained in para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7991—Genl. 176 of the 10th instant to write to you on the subject therein discussed.

2. I have not heard that the want of pasturage for cattle, in those parts of the Nagar Division, near the forests of Lakvalli in the Kadur District, and Sakrebail and Shankargudda in the Shimoga District, is so greatly felt that it is necessary now to open these forests to the public to cut grass therein. But should the occasion arise, I shall raise no objection to such a relaxation of the rules should it in your judgment appear to be actually necessary. I can with the greatest confidence accept your judgment on the matter, and with the object of helping you to decide thereon should the necessity arise, I would point out—That there is a very large area of forest land affording grazing round both the Shankargudda and Sakrebail forests; that these forests measure but 9 square miles, and 4 square miles respectively: that they have been successfully protected from fire for two seasons, and that the Government of India attaches great importance to this matter of protecting forests from fire. That should the forests be thrown open to the public, even for the purpose of only cutting grass therein, the danger of fire will be very great. There is also much grazing land around the Lakvalli forest measuring some 35 square miles, but this forest has hitherto not been protected from fire. Operations were to have commenced this season. Still should it be necessary, all objections on the part of the Forest Officers will be waived.

3. Should matters come to such a pass that these forests should be thrown open to *grazing*, I can only state that though as a Forest Officer I should be very sorry to see the forests exposed to such great damage, still the necessity of the country generally must be held to override such considerations highly important as they are under ordinary circumstances. Of the necessity for such a concession you must again be the best judge. But whatever concession should be deemed necessary, I beg you will do me the favor to let the ryots understand that the concession is one which will be withdrawn when the occasion which demands it shall have passed away.

4. The Deputy Conservator will be asked by me to take his orders in this matter direct from you, to save any delay which might otherwise occur, and I beg you will let me have copies of such orders.

5. The Ubrani Forest might at once be thrown open to grazing.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 2151—Rev.-F. 528, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1876.

The Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 7991—176 of the 10th November reached me today, and I am just about to write to you in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Commissioner contained in para 3 of those Proceedings when I received a letter from the Assistant Conservator, Mysore Forest Division, forwarding me papers on the same subject; to wit, the opening of the State forests to grazing. I have now therefore the honor to write to you fully with reference to the question.

2. The Assistant Conservator in his No. 178 of the 10th instant, to your address, has made suggestions which I consider to be very proper, and they are in accordance with those which I had already made in a demi-official communication to the Secretary.

3. Where circumstances demand that the close conservancy hitherto existing should be somewhat relaxed, I would propose that what has already been done in Nundydroog Division be carried out in the Ashtagram Division, that is that the public generally be allowed to enter the forests and cut grass for their cattle, but not allowed to take their cattle in with them. Should the distress however be so great that this relaxation of the rules should prove insufficient, the forests must be thrown open to grazing. In the Mysore District the State forests are in many instances remote from villages. To allow people to enter them simply to cut grass would not be a concession of much use. I therefore think that should the necessity for the relaxation of the ordinary rules arise, that all the State forests in the Mysore District be at once thrown open to grazing with the exception of the Begur and Ainur Marigudi forests. I make these exceptions for the following reason. The block of State forests runs from near Bandipur on the Mysore-Coty road to a point south of the Hunsúr-Coorg road. Begur and Ainur Marigudi forests are not far from the centre of this block; they lie between the Nugu and Kabani rivers, are a long way from any villages, and have been selected as the most convenient forests in which operations should be

commenced for the protection of all the State forests from fire, a matter regarding which the Government of India has issued very decided orders; and money has been spent thereon.

4. The forests that might be thrown open are then, Bandipur, Berambadi, Kakankote, (in which the portions of teak is being planted would of course not be opened), Hunsekuppe, Metikuppe, and Viranhoshalli. These cover no inconsiderable area of land, and the concession will doubtless be appreciated; I trust it will be of use to the public. But I fear that the small quantity of water in the State forests will prevent the public making as much use of the concession as could be desired.

5. I think that the Assistant Conservator is right in asking that the ryots should be made to understand clearly that opening the State forests to the public is a concession for the time being; and that it will be withdrawn when the occasion for it has passed away.

6. As you must be the best judge whether the necessity for opening the forests has already arisen or may arise, I beg that you will be good enough to let the Assistant Conservator know your wishes on the subject. I will meanwhile request him to receive and act upon your orders in this matter, so as to save any delay that might otherwise occur.

7. Should it unfortunately be necessary to throw open both Begur and Ainur Marigudi, I shall be ready to do so, on your judgment; but I would urge that this should be done only on very grave occasion.

8. The cattle of the Amrut Mahal are already allowed to graze in the forests at the north-west end of the block.

9. In Hassan District, the State forests are on the ghats, and such grazing as they afford can at once be made available. The grass in the Vijiyapur kaval was sold some time ago; I cannot therefore throw that reserve open to the public.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division,
No. 2152—Rev.-F. 529, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1876.

With reference to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7991—Genl. 176 of 10th instant, para 3, I have the honor to inform you that should it seem to you to be absolutely necessary under present circumstances to throw open the following forests to grazing, I shall be ready to accept your judgment.

Forest.	Taluk.	Forest.	Taluk.
Bilikal.	Kankanhalli.	Maddagiri and Kandal.	Maddagiri.
Handigundi Betta.	Closepet.	Nundydroog.	Chikballapur.
Killekaval.	Magadi.		

Grazing, especially in such a dry season, will certainly damage these forests, but the public necessity must override other circumstances at this time.

2. I would however very strongly urge that the rule which has already been relaxed so far as to allow of the public cutting and removing grass from the Devarayduiga Forest in Túmkúr Taluk should not be relaxed any further possibly unless under the pressure of dire necessity. This forest has been conserved from all grazing, and from fires for some nine years now with most satisfactory results. Were grazing allowed, it would almost infallibly be burnt, and the care of years would go to nought. Should however the distress be unhappily so great as to demand that the forest be opened to grazing, I am confident that you would only ask for such a concession on the very best grounds, and I therefore leave the matter entirely to your judgment.

3. Whatever concession may be granted, I beg that you will do me the favor of letting all concerned understand that the concession is merely temporary, and that it will be withdrawn when the occasion for it shall have happily passed away.

4. The Assistant Conservator will be requested to take his orders from you direct in this matter, as I may be away from the Division, and this course if you approve of it will probably save delay. I would ask for a copy of any orders you might send him.

No. 8636—Rev.-F. 259, dated Bangalore, 23rd November 1876.

Order thereon.—The action taken by the Conservator with reference to para 3 of this Office Proceedings No. 7991—176, dated 10th instant, has met with the Chief Commissioner's full concurrence and approval.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2186—189, dated Bangalore, 15th November 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 7546—R-F. 32 of the 31st ultimo, orwarding 12 printed copies of the Mysore Forest Administration Report for 1875—76, with the Chief ommissioner's Review thereon.

2. I beg to submit the following replies to certain questions asked in the Chief Commissioner's eview and also to offer certain remarks.

3. *Para* 2 *of Review.*—The revised list of survey numbers required by the Forest Department in orab Taluk cannot be submitted until a definite reply is received from the Commissioner of the Nagar ivision, who was written to by me in November last.

4. *Para* 4 *of Review.*—The Deputy Conservator has been written to about the early settlement of ese forests, and the Commissioner has again been addressed on the matter.

5. *Para* 3 *of Review.*—The information regarding length of boundary lines completed and to be ut will be submitted with the next report as directed.

6. *Para* 6 *of Review.*—I beg to state that no demarcation work remains to be done in any forest ettled and made over to the Department. Some of these are being extended, as at Devaraydurga and addagiri where the lists of survey numbers wanted have been handed in to the Deputy Commissioner nd are waiting settlement. The total cost of the demarcation lines at Vijayapur Kaval in Hassan will ppear in next year's report.

7. *Para* 10 *of Review.*—I beg to solicit attention to para 34 of my report which shews that only 16 acre in *nine* square miles (the area of Shankar forest) was burnt. I respectfully submit that this is very small "portion of Shankar."

8. *Para* 16 *of Review.*—

Teak logs	5,889	logs.
	2,633	cubic-feet.
Should be	9.889	logs.
	7,633	cubic-feet.

Please see statement given in para 76 of my report.

9. *Para* 20 *of Review.*—The subject of the high rate of collection of sandalwood in the Hassan orest Division was referred some time back to the Assistant Conservator, and will be reported on when s reply is received.

10. *Para* 21 *of Review.*—I beg to refer to the marginally noted correspondence in which I reported the reasons for the low rates per ton realized for billet sandalwood in the Bangalore Koti.

1. Conservator's No. 2336 of the 6th January 1876 to Secretary.
2. Secretary's reply No. 7706—210 of the 13th idem.
3. Conservator's No. 1499 of 21st January to Secretary.
4. Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8161—224 of 31st idem.

No. 8791—Rev.-F. 265, dated Bangalore, 28th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The attention of the Commissioner of Nagar is drawn to para 3 f the above letter with a request that the information asked for by the Conservator garding the survey numbers applied for by the Forest Department in the Sorab Taluk e furnished to him as early as possible.

2. The result of the action taken by the Conservator for the early settlement of the egurgudda, Basankote and Ubrani forests in the Nagar Division should be noticed in e next year's report.

3. It is satisfactory to find that no demarcation work remains to be done in any rest settled and made over to the Forest Department.

4. The Conservator has not explained why the cost of demarcation lines cut during the year in the Viziyapur kaval was not given in the report.

5. In para 16 of the Review the quantity of teakwood felled during the year was by a clerical error put down at—

5,889 logs.
2,633 cubic feet. instead of 9,889 logs.
7,633 cubic feet.

6. The report promised by the Conservator on the subject of the high rate of collection of sandalwood in the Hassan Forest Division will be awaited.

7. From the correspondence quoted by the Conservator in para 10 of his letter it is observed that the low rate obtained for billet sandalwood in the Bangalore koti was owing chiefly to a combination among the principal purchasers.

8. The Conservator's attention is drawn to the very low rate realized for inferior sandalwood in the Hassan Range, regarding which no explanation has been offered, although it was called for in para 21 of the Review.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore.
" Commissioner of the Nagar Division.
" Commissioners, Nundydroog and Ashtagarm Divisions.

PART I.

FINANCIAL

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
dex Nos. of the ceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Irrigation Budget Grants.* Intimating that all unutilized grants made from local sources to District Funds be held to lapse at close of year.	No. 7597—10, dated 1st Nov. 1876.	...	Part I, Sept. 1876, Nos. 9 to 10.	1
3 to 4	*District Budgets.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 7896—457, dated 8th Nov. 1876.	...	...	1
5 to 6	*Refund of Rs. 12—5—8 in the Chilballapur Taluk.* Sanctioning—	No. 8127—138, dated 14th Nov. 1876.			3
7 to 8	*Dispensary at Chilballapur.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 8129—472, dated 14th Nov. 1876.		Part I, Genl. Sept. 1876, Nos. 1 to 2.	4
9 to 10	*Allowance of Rs. 200 to the Honorable Col. W. C. Anderson as Inam Commissioner.* Communicating copy of correspondence to Inam Commissioner.	8389—4 12, dated 17th Nov. 1876.	...	...	5
1 to 12	*Allowances of Religious Institutions,* Delegating disbursement of—to Managers.	No. 8375—143, dated 17th Nov. 1876.	...		6
3 to 14	*Extra allowance of one rupee to Anche officials.* Issuing instructions to Deputy Commissioners for payment of—	No. 8728—11, dated 24th Nov. 1876.	...	...	6
15 to 16	*Application from Nagar Commissioner for an additional grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for affording relief in the Districts of the Division.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 8812—186, dated 28th Nov. 1876.	...	...	7
17 to 18	*Bill for Rs. 34—6—0 submitted by Anche Bakshi on account of purchase of country paper.* Sanctioning the same.	No. 8822—515, dated 28th Nov. 1876.	...	...	8
19 to 20	*District Irrigation Fund Budgets of the Nundydroog Division.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 8890—155, dated 29th Nov. 1876.	...	...	8
21 to 22	*Application from Nundydroog Commissioner for additional funds for relief works in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 8895—156, dated 29th Nov. 1876.	...	...	9 to 10

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
23 to 24	*Roads from Kalasa to Balehonnur and from Shringeri to Begarhalla.* Sanctioning estimates for construction of—	No. 8936—190, dated 30th Nov. 1876.	...	...	11

District Funds.

Read—

Letter No. 3120, dated 25th September 1876, from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, enquiring whether grants to Irrigation Budget are intended to lapse at the close of the official year.
Letter No. 3478, dated 9th October 1876, from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

No. 7597—Finl. 10, dated Bangalore, 1st November 1876.

Order thereon.—In supersession of the order contained in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5856—Finl. 8, dated 15th September 1876, the Chief Commissioner directs that all unutilized grants made from local sources to District Funds, for relief works or otherwise, be held to lapse at the close of the year in which the grants are made. Proposals for the fresh appropriation of such grants should be submitted to this Office for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, and in cases where the proposal may not be complied with, the amount remaining unutilized should be intimated to the Deputy Accountant General's Office, with a view to its being written back or refunded to the local source from which it was granted.

2. In the cases of grants which are not likely to be utilized before the close of the year, the necessary provision should be made in the budget of the ensuing year under the appropriate head for completing the work.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation Works, Mysore.
„ Secretary, D. P. W.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Mysore.

Read—

Letter No. 3506, dated 10th October 1876, from the Deputy Accountant General, submitting for approval the District Budget estimates of receipts for 1877—78, and requesting orders regarding the provision to be made for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

No. 7896—Finl. 457, dated Bangalore, 8th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The budgets have been revised in this Office with reference to jamabandi accounts for 1875—76, as shewn in the following statement, and the Deputy Accountant General is requested to make the necessary additions and deductions in the estimates framed by the District Officers as therein pointed out:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 8th November 1876.

No.	Districts.	Deputy Commissioners' Estimates.	As revised in this Office.	Difference.		Particulars of Increase.						Particulars of Decrease.		
				Increase.	Decrease.	Land Revenue.		Mohatarfa.	Police.	Farm of Drugs.	Total.	Rent of Toddy Trees.	Mohatarfa.	Total.
						Ryotvar.	Jodi.							
1	Bangalore...	16,77,235	16,83,883	6,648	...	6,648	...	...	...	...	6,648	...	...	...
2	Kolar ...	11,77,060	11,81,916	4,856	...	...	4,856	...	...	...	4,856	...	..	...
3	Túmkúr ...	11,96,982	12,03,030	6,048	...	...	1,048	5,000	...	...	6,048	...	...	..
4	Mysore ...	14,91,846	15,59,398	67,552	...	63,054	...	4,966	730	1,032	69,782	2,230	...	2,2
5	Hassan ...	12,39,275	12,71,864	32,589	...	36,726	...	...	894	...	37,620	...	5,031	5,0
6	Shimoga ...	15,49,380	15,69,492	20,112	...	20,112	...	...	...	..	20,112	...	...	..
7	Kadur ...	8,97,787	8,97,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
8	Chitaldroog.	10,64,508	10,64,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
		1,02,94,073	1,04,31,878	1,37,805	...	1,26,540	5,904	9,966	1,624	1,032	1,45,066	2,230	5,031	7,2
										Deduct Decrease		7,261		
										Net Increase		1,37,805		

2. The figures given below may be entered in the budget of disbursements under the head of "Remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs:—"

Districts.	Amount. Rs.
Bangalore	7,000
Kolar	5,060
Túmkúr	31,000
Shimoga	40,000
Kadur	5,000
Chitaldroog	57,896
Mysore	3,000
Hassan	3,000
Total.....	1,51,956

3. The draft budgets are returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Accountant General.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
14th November 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 101 of the 5th October 1876, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 122, dated 25th October 1876.

Secretary's docket No. 7117—F. 112, dated 20th instant, requesting to forward copy of the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1357—434 of the 25th ultimo.

Has the honor to forward copy of the letter referred to in the above, as requested.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1357—434, dated Kolar, 25th September 1876.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that one Cumbaconum Krishnavadhani and N. Krishnavadhani, shareholders of the jodi Renumakaluhalli and Ravaganparti village in the Chikballapur Taluk, offered in the beginning of February last to pay their share of the jodi due to the villages, but the Amildar refused to receive it, unless all the shareholders nominated one of them to manage the villages and to pay the Government demand. They then remitted to the Taluk Treasury by currency notes the sum of Rs. 155; but the Amildar, instead of crediting the whole amount to the jodi, credited Rs. 11-1-8 on account of interest, Rs. 0—12—0 as notice fees, and the balance to the jodi.

2. Another shareholder by name Narahari Shastri made a separate payment into the Treasury, of which Rs. 1—4—0 has been credited by the Amildar to interest and Rs. 0—4—0 as notice fees.

3. The jodidars complained against the proceedings of the Amildar; whereupon I remitted the interest, as in my opinion it was wrong on the part of the Amildar to have first refused to receive the jodi, and then charged interest on it on the ground that the jodi was not paid in proper time, while it had been offered by them in due time as shewn above.

4. The usual refund bill and the Treasury Officer's credit certificate with the vernacular proceedings are herewith submitted for sanction.

No. 8127—FINL. 138, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The refund of Rs. 12—5—8 is sanctioned, and the bill together with the Treasury Officer's certificate forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.

2. It appears from the Deputy Commissioner's report that the Amildar declined to receive payment of the several shares of the jodidars separately, and as the shareholders are collectively responsible for such payment in full, his proceeding in the case must be approved. The charge for interest will not however be enforced in this instance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division,
returning the Proceedings.
,, Deputy Accountant General

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 14th November 1876.

From the Temporary Chief Engineer of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3517, dated 13th October 1876.

With reference to para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings in the General Department, No. 5483 of the 1st ultimo, regarding the faulty construction of the Dispensary at Chikballapur, has the honor to forward the accompanying estimate prepared by Assistant Engineer Mr. Todd for dismantling and rebuilding the dispensary, amounting to Rs. 504, together with copy of a report by that Officer.

From the Assistant Engineer of the Kolar Range, To the Executive Engineer, Bangalore-Kolar Division, No. 496, dated Bangalore, 4th October 1876.

With reference to your No. 504—2785, forwarding Superintending Engineer's No. 2389 of the 12th September 1876, forwarding Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5483 of 1st idem, regarding the faulty construction of the Dispensary at Chikballapur, I have the honor to report that I inspected the Dispensary at Chikballapur on the 25th ultimo. I had portions of the superstructure dismantled, so as to examine the nature of the masonry. I found in each case that the walls consisted of two thin faces with the centre filled in with chips. I did not come across any bond stones, nor was there any mortar in the centre of the wall. The chips were quite loose, and I pulled several out easily. I should therefore recommend that the whole superstructure be dismantled, as cracks are already appearing.

With regard to the basement, I fear it is much the same, for although I could not examine the interior of the work, still the exterior gave the appearance of having very few through stones. I have accordingly made provision for dismantling and rebuilding the basement in the estimate. Should it be found better work than I anticipate, when the superstructure is removed, of course, it can be allowed to stand.

The foundations are I think very fair, being composed of very large stones from the old fort.

With regard to wood work, which is all teakwood except the wall plate, and not junglewood as stated in the circular, I found 7 rafters and 4 collars, not up to scantling shewn in the estimate. The bressummers were very inferior, with large cracks in them, and should be rejected. The rafters in the verandah were a trifle below scantling, but were made of good wood and may be allowed to stand. The doors and windows are not of the description mentioned in the estimate, being battened instead of pannelled. These, as well as some of the other wood work, were supplied to the contractor by the Assistant Commissioner who (the contractor says) deducted 63 rupees from the estimate on account of them. It is therefore not the contractor's fault that the doors and windows are not according to estimate, and as they are in fair condition, I should think they might be allowed to remain.

The wall plate is of junglewood instead of teakwood, and has accordingly been provided for in the estimate.

No composition has been used anywhere to keep off white-ants. The pillars in the verandah are of brick instead of stone, as allowed for in the estimate. The tiles are good, and if carefully dismantled can be used again.

District Funds.

No. 8129—Finl. 472, dated Bangaloke, 14th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, will call upon the contractor to dismantle the superstructure which has been condemned by the Assistant Engineer, and reconstruct the building to the extent suggested by that Officer, and in default thereof within a stipulated time, have it carried out departmentally as already directed in para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 5483—133, dated 1st September 1876.

2. The details of the work executed, as shewn by the Assistant Engineer's examination, were evidently most faulty, and the Chief Commissioner is confirmed in the opinion already expressed that, that Mr. Narnappa, the late Sub-Division Officer, was negligent of the trust imposed upon him.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District,
together with estimate and plan.
" Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division, for communication to Mr. Narnappa.
" Chief Engineer, D. P. W.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 17th November 1876.

From the Inam, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1155, dated Poona, 13th September 1876.

Having been up to that time Survey and Settlement Commissioner only, I was gazetted as Survey, Settlement and Inam Commissioner of Mysore by No. 2166 of the *Gazette of India* of the 5th October 1872, page 934, and by letter of the Government of India No. 149 of the 19th June I was granted in addition to my former pay as Survey and Settlement Commissioner a "monthly allowance" of Rs. 200 as Inam Commissioner, beyond which I draw no pay or allowance of any kind as Inam Commissioner.

2. The Deputy Accountant General in Mysore considers that the above sum of Rs. 200 a month comes under the designation of a "local allowance," which the Deputy Accountant General informs me is declared to be "an allowance not specially declared to be pay or salary given to an Officer in addition "to the regular pay or salary of his appointment either for duties which do not properly belong to the "Officer or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances," and thus deeming the Rs. 200 a month in question to be a "local allowance" considers I am not entitled to draw it when on privilege leave as I recently was for 3 months.

3. The monthly allowance in question is the only pay I draw on account of the appointment of Inam Commissioner, to which as above stated I was regularly gazetted, and therefore this allowance cannot be stated to be on account of duties which do not properly belong to my office; it is in fact the pay of that office and as such I consider that I have just as much claim to draw it when absent on privilege leave as any other part of my salary. If there is any doubt about this view, I shall be obliged, if the Chief Commissioner sees no objection, by the point being referred for the decision of Government.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla, No. 6459—F. 103, dated Bangalore, 29th September 1876.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit copy of a letter No. 1155 of the 13th September 1876 from the Honorable Colonel W. C. Anderson, in which he urges that the allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, which he draws as Inam Commissioner for this Province under the sanction conveyed in your letter No. 149, R, dated 19th June 1872, should be treated as the pay of the office and not as a local allowance.

2. Colonel Anderson held, as he points out the office of Survey and Settlement Commissioner only up to 1872, when it was deemed advisable to transfer to that Officer the supervision of the Inam Settlement in Mysore, and while the office of Superintendent of Inam Settlements was constituted for carrying on the executive work of the Department, the additional duties imposed upon the Survey and Settlement Commissioner were remunerated by the allowance of Rs. 200 referred to.

3. The Chief Commissioner is disposed, with reference to the definition of a "local allowance" contained in the Code, to consider that the allowance in question falls within the meaning of a "local allowance," and that during the absence of Colonel Anderson on privilege leave for three months only, he was not entitled to draw that allowance.

4. As the question admits however of a different construction, I am desired to solicit the orders of the Government of India on the point.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Finance, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 504, F, dated Simla, 4th November 1876.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 6459—F. 103, dated 29th September 1876, enquiring whether the allowance of Rs. 200, per mensem, drawn by the Honorable Colonel W. C. Anderson, as Inam Commissioner, Mysore, should be treated as the pay of an office, or as a local allowance.

2. In reply, I am to state that the allowance in question can only be considered as local, but I am to observe that, under paragraph 3 (*a*) Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, the allowance may be drawn by Colonel Anderson during the period he was on privilege leave, provided that it has not been drawn by his *locum tenens*.

No. 8389—Finl. 492, dated Bangalore, 17th November 1876.

Ordered, that a copy of the above correspondence be communicated to the Inam, Survey and Settlement Commissioner for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Inam, Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 24th November 1876.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 109, Finl., dated Bangalore, 13th October 1876.

I have the honor to forward copy of *letter received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District recommending the payment of the allowance for the maintenance of religious institutions to the Manager for the time being.

*No. 1450—470, dated 9th October 1876.

2. The recommendation made by the Deputy Commissioner seems correct, as the allowance is for services rendered to the institutions; I therefore request you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the mode of payment recommended by the Deputy Commissioner.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1450—470, dated Kolar, 9th October 1876.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that in the Register of ready money inams received from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, the allowances for the maintenance of religious institutions, such as masjid, &c., are entered as payable to the Manager for the time being; but these sums are shared among the different members of the original Manager's family and disbursed to them separately in the Taluk Treasury. In the statement of the recipients of these allowances furnished from this Office, the name of each shareholder was entered and certificates in their names have been accordingly received from your Office; but I think that instead of the names of these individuals, the name of the institution should be inserted in the certificates, and the whole amount should be paid to the Manager for the time being, who should alone be held responsible for the due performance of the service and the maintenance of the institution. If you approve of my views, I shall return such certificates for correction.

No. 8375—Finl. 143, dated Bangalore, 17th November 1876.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the course proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, *viz.* that the disbursement of the allowances of religious institutions should be delegated to the Manager who is responsible for the maintenance of the institution.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Inam Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Anche Bakshi of Mysore, No. 8456—F. 495, dated Bangalore, 18th November 1876.

Your docket No. 415—91, dated 11th November 1876.

In reply, conveys the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the concession granted in Notification No. 275, dated 7th November 1876, of an extra allowance of one rupee per mensem, for a period of three months, to all Government employé's on permanent establishments drawing pay at Rs. 15 and under, being extended to Anche servants, with effect from the 1st November 1876.

No. 8728—Finl. 11, dated Bangalore, 24th November 1876.

Copy of the foregoing is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the for information and guidance, with a request that the extra allowance referred to, may be included in the several Anche Establishment Baravards.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Copy to Anche Bakshi, with reference to his docket No. 429—96. dated 20th November 1876.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 28th November 1876.

District Funds.

Read—

Letter No. 744—259, dated 13th November 1876, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, with its enclosures.

No. 8812—Finl. 186, dated Bangalore, 28th November 1876.

Order thereon.—In the above letter, the Commissioner applies for an additional grant of Rs.* 1,00,000 for immediate expenditure in affording relief in the Chitaldroog, Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

	Rs.
*Chitaldroog District.	50,000
Shimoga „	25,000
Kadur „	25,000
Total Rs .	1,00,000

2. It is observed that a total allotment of Rs. 3,51,622 has been sanctioned for the Nagar Division according to the particulars given in the following statement :—

Grants.	Shimoga District.	Kadur District.	Chitaldroog District.	Total.
1. Ordinary District Fund Budget allotments for 1876—77, both under Original Works and Repairs ...	91,372	50,324	72,304	†2,14,000
2. Relief Works allotment	*26,000	11,000	51,375	88,375
3. Amount sanctioned and appropriated on Repairs, Agricultural, from the Imperial Budget allotments from 1st April to 31st October 1876	8,617	7,465	33,165	49,247
Total.....	1,25,989	68,789	1,56,844	3,51,622

*Inclusive of Rs. 1,000 made over to the Shimoga Municipality. †Exclusive of Establishment charges.

3. The Chief Commissioner is unable to learn what portion of the allotment has been expended up to date, and desires that a statement may be submitted shewing the actual expenditure (as far as it can be ascertained without much delay) under the several heads denoted in the above statement, as well as under "Irrigation works" (original) from the 1st January 1876 up to date.

4. Pending the receipt of this information, the Chief Commissioner authorizes a further sum of Rs. 10,000 being placed at the Commissioner's disposal, for expenditure on relief works, from the one lakh grant of 20th October last. This amount will be assigned to the several District Funds, as soon as the Commissioner can report the projects on which he proposes to allot this grant on the three Districts.

5. The Chief Commissioner cannot but view the proposal of the Relief Committee at Chitaldroog to raise the rate of wages for coolies employed on relief works in that District from 2 annas to 4 annas for a male adult, and from 1¼ to 2½ annas for a female, with serious apprehension, as calculated to cause a large influx of persons seeking work from the adjoining Districts, and to alter the character of the works which are undertaken solely for the relief of destitute persons.

6. The services of the District Committees will be usefully applied in organizing the arrangements needed for affording relief to those who from age and infirmity cannot work, in guiding and controlling the operations of communities at outlying Kasbas and in applying such assistance as the Deputy Commissioners may be able to dispense from the contributions to be made by the Government, to supplement private charity.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ „ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, (for information.)

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department
29th November 1876.

READ—

Memo No. 427—94, dated 17th November 1876, from the Anche Bakshi.

No. 8822—FINL. 515, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the bill for Rs. 34—6—0 submitted with the above, on account of country-manufactured paper purchased by the Anche Department during the month of October last, for making up mail packets; the amount being debited to "Contingencies" under "13. Post Office."

2. The Heads of Departments at Bangalore will be requested to arrange for the regular supply to the Anche Department of all old and useless papers which can be utilized for the purpose of making up mail packets.

3. The bill is returned to the Anche Bakshi.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Anche Bakshi.
" Dy. Accountant General.
" Heads of Departments at Bangalore.

DISTRICT IRRIGATION FUND.

READ—

Letter No. 238, dated 14th September 1876, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with enclosures.
Do. No. 252, dated 25th September 1876, from do.
Do. No. 4281, dated 17th November 1876, from the Deputy Accountant General.

No. 8890—FINL. 155, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner of Nundydroog Division submits the District Irrigation Fund Budgets, for the settled taluks in his Division, excepting Gudibanda which has been settled only recently.

2. The total receipts including the cash balances at the credit of the Irrigation Fund, as estimated by the District Officers, amount to Rs. 9,368—3—9 for the Bangalore District and Rs. 37,459—15—0 for the Túmkúr District; while the figures furnished by the Deputy Accountant General exhibit Rs. 9,762—11—11 and Rs. 41,818—10—7 to the credit of the said two Districts, respectively.

The difference between the Budget figures and those of the Deputy Accountant General's, as shewn in the annexed statements, requires explanation.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore proposes to expend Rs. 2,802 for improving the Krishnarajpur tank in the Bangalore Taluk. The Chief Commissioner sanctions the proposal, and directs that the said amount be placed at the disposal of the Irrigation Department for carrying on the work.

4. The Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, applies for an allotment of Rs. 5,000 for repairing 16 tanks in the Túmkúr Taluk and a similar sum for the repair of 8 tanks in the Sira Taluk. As it is not likely that the whole amount applied for, *viz*, Rs. 10,000, would be expended before the 31st March next, Mr. Saunders directs that a sum of Rs. 2,500 be allotted for the Túmkúr Taluk and a similar sum for the Sira Taluk for expenditure on the works during the remainder of the current year, thus reducing the proposed allotment to Rs. 5,000.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
" Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 29th November 1876.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 140, F, dated Bangalore, 16th November 1876.

From applications received from the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts, I have the honor to state for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner that additional funds for relief works seem necessary. The sums noted in the appended statement have been entered in their applications by the Deputy Commissioners, but I am of opinion that Rs. 15,000 should suffice for the present; and this amount I shall be glad to have at my disposal *as soon as possible*. I have impressed upon all Deputies the necessity of husbanding their resources, and the Kolar Deputy Commissioner informs me that he still has money to go on with; but I must now call for accounts from the Túmkúr and and Bangalore Deputies, especially the latter, as he has spent the money given him more speedily than any of the others.

2. A list shewing the distribution of the sum of Rs. 20,000 placed at my disposal, as per Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7725—F. 129 of the 2nd instant, is herewith forwarded.

List of Additional Funds applied for by the Deputy Commissioners of Túmkúr and Bangalore.

Túmkúr District.		*Bangalore District.*	
Túmkúr	1,000	Bangalore	1,000
Kadaba	1,500	Hoskote	1,000
Maddagiri	2,500	Devanhalli	1,000
Honnavalli	1,000	Kankanhalli	1,000
Kunigal	1,000	Magadi	1,000
		Closepet	1,000
Total.....	7,000	Dodballapur	1,000
		Nelamangala	1,000
		Anekal	1,000
		Total.....	9,000

List shewing the Distribution of the Sum of Rs. 20,000 placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, as per Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7725—F. 129 of 2nd November 1876.

Amount of allotment at the disposal of the Commissioner			20,000
Distribution made for relief works in the Bangalore District.			
Magadi Taluk	1,000		
Anekal ,, ...	1,000		
Kankanhalli ,, ...	1,000		
Closepet ,, ...	1,000		
Devanhalli ,, ...	1,000		
Nelamangala ,, ...	1,000		
Bangalore ,, ...	1,000		
Hoskote ,, ...	500		
Dodballapur ,, ...	500		
		8,000	
In the Túmkúr District.			
Túmkúr Taluk	1,500		
Kunigal ,, ...	1,500		
Kadaba ,, ...	1,500		
Chiknayakanhalli, for relief works 1,500 } Do Kitchens 500 }	2,000		
		6,500	
In the Kolar District		*5,500	
			20,000
*Particulars not received		Balance ...	

No. 8895—FINL. 156, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner reports that he has made the following distribution of the sum of Rs. 20,000, placed at his disposal in this Office order No. 7725—129, dated 2nd November 1876:—

Rs. 8,000 to the Bangalore District.
„ 6,500 to the Túmkúr District.
„ 5,500 to the Kolar District.

20,000

The distribution is approved, and the sums now allotted will be assigned to the District Funds.

2. As regards the application for a further grant of Rs. 15,000 for relief works in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts, the Chief Commissioner observes that the grants already made for the three Districts of the Nundydroog Division amount to Rs. 71,747, and that appropriations made from the above allotments, according to notifications and estimates submitted to this Office, amount to Rs. 30,482, leaving a large balance of Rs. 41,265 still remaining to be appropriated as shewn below :—

			Allotments sanctioned.	Amount actually appropriated as per Notifications and Estimates submitted to this Office.	Balance remaining to be appropriated for which Notifications have to be submitted.
Bangalore District.	Unexpended balance of last year.	Rs. 3,000	17,500	...	17,500
	Fresh grants.	3,500			
		3,000			
		8,000			
Kolar District.	Unexpended balance of last year.	Rs. 1,682	20,182	12,145	8,037
	Fresh grants.	6,000			
		7,000			
		5,500			
Túmkúr District.	Unexpended balance of last year.	Rs. 10,065	34,065	18,337	15,728
	Fresh grants.	6,000			
		4,500			
		7,000			
		6,500			
		Total.. ...	71,747	30,482	41,265

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District has not, up to this date, forwarded a single notification or estimate for relief works carried on in his District, and for which Rs. 17,500 have been allotted.

4. The Chief Commissioner looks to the Commissioner to maintain an effective control over the expenditure by issuing definite instructions as to the mode in which they are to be carried out and the individual projects to be taken up.

5. A further sum of Rs. 10,000 is sanctioned from the one lakh grant of 20th October 1876, and placed at the Commissioner's disposal, on the understanding that no further grants will be made until the sums already allotted are shewn to be utilized.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts.

READ—

Letter No. 712—169, dated 31st October 187

No. 8936—FINL. 190, DATE

ORDER THEREON—With the above
revised abstr
together wi
received fr
ing out the s
roads from K
could be reap

1. Constructing a road from Shringeri to Begarhalla, Rs. ...	28,425
2. Constructing a road from Kalasa to Balehonnur, Rs. ...	18,762

2. It is observed that a sum of Rs. 7
reduction proposed by the Executive Engi
balance, *viz.*, Rs. 1,993, to be provided fro

3. As the works cannot, it is repres
convenience, Mr. Saunders sanctions the d
loan from the balance of Rs. 43,688 estima
droog District Funds at the close of the c
the necessary provision for the repayment
Fund Budget for the ensuing year.

4. A reappropriation statement in pa
and the two revised abstracts alluded to in
ed.

To—The Secretary, D. P. W., with the two revise
and a copy of the reappropriati
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division, with
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts, w
abstract estimates and the reapp
„ Deputy Accountant General.